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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Newfoundland Wires Again Down—No Dispatches by Atlantic Cable.

Arrival of the Allemannia and City of Boston at this Port.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Paris and Alexandria.

Particulars of the Arrest of John H. Surratt at the Latter Place.

The Dying Out of the Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

France, the United States, and Their Mexican Policy.

An Old Scheme for a German Confederacy.

The Newfoundland wires were again down yesterday, and consequently no dispatches were received in this City from Europe by way of the Ocean Telegraph.

The steamship *Allemannia*, from Southampton Dec. 12, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Advices anticipated by the Ocean Telegraph.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th December, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The interest in Fenian affairs is sensibly diminishing. The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"There is nothing new about Fenianism. Whatever may be the intentions of the leaders, they seem to be so checkmated on every side, the authorities are so vigilant, and the overwhelming military force at the command of the Government so conspicuous, that only downright madmen would do what the Fenians evidently and literally must do, if they raise their flag—rush upon the cannon's mouth."

Cardinal CULLEN's pastoral, which was read in the Dublin churches on Sunday, Dec. 9, condemns the Fenian movement, declaring that the advocates of revolution, though they talk loudly, have no power, no influence, no friends, no money, nothing that could flatter them with the least hope of success. If they attempt any acts of violence, the only result will be that property may be damaged, some lives lost, and some deluded young men condemned to perpetual servitude, and doomed to lead a life worse than death itself.

The Cardinal also complains of the exaggerated reports of the Orange Press, and says those who would have recourse to force, are putting money in the pockets of informers helping to uphold Orange ascendancy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:

"The fact of the Prince of Wales having passed through Paris without paying a visit to the Emperor has given rise to many strange surmises. His Royal Highness, instead of going to Compiegne, preferred going to the Palais Royal, not to call on Prince NAPOLEON, but to be present at a senseless play, called 'La Vie Parisienne.' *Le Soleil*, which mentions the fact of his being there, writes: 'The future King of England frequently applauded the eccentricities of this piece.'"

The news published by some German papers, that the ex-King of Hanover had absolved the officers of the late Hanoverian army from their oath of allegiance, in consequence of the representations made by England, is not confirmed.

A telegram from Havover says: "Count KIELMANSEGGE, Commander of the Cambridge Regiment of Dragoons, has been sent to the Fortress of Minden for having urged some subordinate officers not to enter the Prussian service.

The *Gazette of Venice* states that the Government had decided upon founding in Venetia large naval establishments, and that the port of Chioggia had been carefully surveyed for that purpose. It is intended to create a great trade with Egypt.

OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Particulars of the Arrest of J. H. Surratt at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

For months the American Ministers and Consuls of Europe have been engaged in tracking the remaining accomplice of the murderers of President LINCOLN—JOHN SURRATT. He had succeeded in escaping from one point to another in different disguises, until he was known to have set sail from Naples for an Eastern port. Gen. KING, our Minister at Rome, communicating with Mr. WINTHROP, our Consul at Malta, laid the train to which it was left for our energetic Consul-General of Egypt—Hon. CHARLES HALE—to apply the match. Though everything seemed to conspire in the favor of SURRATT, Mr. HALE arrested him this morning, and has him safely lodged in the casemate of the quarantine, where he was found. The telegraph over which the first dispatch was sent to Mr. HALE was out of order. The mails were tardy, and only by a letter, which took a very circuitous route, was Mr. H. informed of the expected arrival of his present prisoner. He was put in possession of such descriptions of him as gave him no cause to doubt the identity of this man with the real JOHN SURRATT.

He embarked at Naples in the uniform of a Zouave of the Papal States. The destination of the vessel was Alexandria. When the vessel arrived here it was put into quarantine, and among the third class passengers Mr. HALE found him. He immediately recognized him, and took him in custody. He acknowledged that he was an American, gave the name of WALTERS, by which he has been known in Italy, but not the name by which he shipped as passenger. When Mr. HALE told his prisoner that he must know why he was arrested, he replied that he did, and during his walk to his prison was perfectly silent, not protesting against his arrest, nor asking further as to its cause. Mr. HALE immediately sent a telegram to the commander of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean, asking for a vessel, upon which the prisoner might be placed for safe keeping. As this has but just transpired, I can give you nothing further, but will in another letter.

Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr. HALE for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has carried on this business; for had SURRATT accomplished the term of his quarantine it would have been impossible to effect his arrest. B.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Fenianism Dying Out—The Arrest of Meaney—The Ritualistic Conflict—Capt. Mayne Reid—A Carnival of Crime—Rare Sport.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

Dublin correspondents of the London papers assert that Fenianism is dying out; that the people are sick of the whole business, and disgusted with the leaders. This may be true, but the Government acts as if it were not. It has not relaxed its precautionary measures. The other day Senator STEPHEN J. MEANEY, late of Toledo, Ohio, was ruthlessly arrested in the Strand, London, and dragged off to Dublin, where he can be safely imprisoned, out of the reach of *habeas corpus*. This is the Gordon case over again. He was taken in a district not under martial law, carried to one where it existed, and therein hanged. The Fenian Senator is carried from England to Ireland, to get him beyond the reach of that palladium of our liberties, the *habeas corpus*. In Ireland, arrests are made daily, and every precaution is taken against a sudden outbreak. There are continual alarms. Arms and ammunition are discovered, though not in large quantities. Government military stores are taken to places of safety. Signal rockets are seen at night on the western hills. Landlords are moving to arm their tenants, where they can trust them. Even in Liverpool the arms depots are guarded, or the rifles made useless. The large Irish populations of the northern English towns sympathize largely with the Fenian movement. Many workmen are throwing up their employments and going over to Ireland. The Dublin Police have arrested some apothecaries who had a suspicious number of patients, supposed to be Fenians. "The English Government has pacified the well-to-do portion of the Irish," says the London *Review*, "but not the masses. In the south and west, they are to a man against us; if they are in the ranks of the army we cannot depend upon them, and there is less confidence in the militia. The coastguard are disaffected, as are many railway guards, and not a few of the outlying country constabulary. What is of most significance is that even the influence of the Catholic priesthood is powerless, though it has been directed against the Fenian movement."

"Fenianism," said Mr. BRIGHT, on one occasion, "is a good thing. The only fault about it is that it will not succeed." There are now 22,000 regular troops in Ireland, mostly armed with breech-loaders and rifled artillery, supported by 12,000 armed police, with men-of-war in every harbor, and a country close at hand that can send over 100,000 men in a week if necessary, and a perfect determination to put down any effort at rebellion in the most speedy and thorough manner. It may be that there will be a rising at Christmas; but who that has read the result of other insurrections, when England had not a quarter the strength she has now in proportion to Ireland, can hope for its success? England—all England—is determined to put down an Irish insurrection. Whatever may be English feeling toward other people's rebellions, they have no mercy on rebellions of their own. They will not hear of Irish independence. The *Saturday Review* no doubt expresses English feeling when it says:

"Ireland independent, Ireland the fulcrum of American attacks or the forcing-house of Continental intrigue, Ireland the invariable ally of every foe to England, Ireland assailing us in every war, and conspiring against us in every peace—there is not an Englishman capable of sober and honest thought who would not devote his purse and his person to ward off so disastrous a consummation. The first battle-note that sounded on the Liffey or the Shannon would rouse a resolution little dreamed of by our neighbors; and the first slight triumph of a rebel force over English arms would send a wildfire of exasperation throughout the country which nothing short of condign punishment could quell. * * * Nor would England fight the battle single-handed. A struggle begun by the kerns of Munster would call up the indomitable spirit of the North, and Englishmen would find on Irish soil an ally as staunch and true as themselves, but perhaps less merciful."

If Irishmen in Ireland and America *must* make an effort so desperate, they must; but without foreign aid, of which I can see no promise, there can be but one result. In the end it may be of benefit to Ireland, but I doubt if such a sacrifice is now demanded.

The Ritualists have got a legal opinion from eight of the most distinguished lawyers in England, two of whom are on the Bench, on the question which is exciting Church and world. These eminent authorities are unanimous in favor of the legality of the vestments and the lights on the altar; they are divided as to the mixed chalice and the use of the wafer bread, but a majority favor their legality, and they all decide against incense.

The Bishops of London and Oxford have gone into the subject fully in their annual charges—the High Church WILBERFORCE regretting the excesses of some of his clergy, the Low Church TAIT, who is said to have been baptized by a Presbyterian minister, condemning the practices roundly as opposed to the spirit of the Reformation and tending to union with Rome. Well, the Ritualists detest the Reformation—detest the very name of Protestant—and having introduced confession, prayers for the dead, low and high masses, copying as carefully as they are able the ceremonies of the nearest Roman Catholic chapel, are now, in some cases, "offering the Holy Sacrifice" for the preservation of the Pope, and would desire nothing better than to be reconciled at once to the Papacy.

It is said that Americans are specially interested in the insurrection, rebellion or secession movement in Crete, hoping to gain a naval station thereby. However that may be, the Greek Consul at Manchester assures us that the revolution still prospers. Several hundreds, including women and children, defending themselves in a convent, finding they could hold out no longer, fired the magazine, blowing up themselves and 2,000 Turks into the bargain. This, the Consul says, has had the best effect. I should think so. GARIBALDI sympathises with the heroic Greeks, and the Turks have been obliged to send large reinforcements from Constantinople. I give all this for what it is worth—which, I suspect, is not much. One small island, without foreign assistance, except from volunteers, Greek and Italian, can scarcely hold out long against a populous and still powerful empire. The time is coming when all the Christian populations of the East will be freed from Mahommedan rulers, but it has not come.

Capt. MAYNE REID, the prince of adventurous and sensation story tellers, who delights all British boys with his tales of American, Mexican and West Indian border and forest life, has gone into bankruptcy. He was a little too fast even for so successful an author. He bought an estate for £15,000, and owes £7,000. The cost of the estate was not so bad, but when a man has a fine place he must live accordingly. So the gallant Captain must take in sail.

We are having at this moment what some picturesque and alliterative writer has called a carnival of crime. The worthy publisher of a New-York evening paper, many years ago, used to grumble at his editor whenever the daily issue lacked a murder. "Do you mean to tell me," he indignantly asked, "that in this great country any day passes without at least one murder?" The lack of the newsboy's cry, "got the 'orrible murder," was so many cents out of his pocket. England would entirely satisfy him on that score, only that they are too common to be much cared for. This week, however, Berkshire has given us what is designated as a "frightful tragedy." A butcher had been imprisoned for a brutal assault upon his young woman, with whom he lived, as is the custom with tens of thousands of the masses we read about and sometimes see, without having married. While he was serving out his sentence, the woman naturally consoled herself with another paramour. The butcher, released at last, found how matters were going, and did not like it; still, on Tuesday night all three were drinking together; but in the morning the woman and her new paramour were found murdered in bed, and the butcher, with his legs tied together, drowned in the neighboring canal. He had smashed the skulls of his two victims, kissed his old mother good-bye, and deliberately drowned himself. On the same day the body of a man with his throat cut was found in the river at Romford. Wife-killing is one of the most common crimes in England next to infanticide, which has become so much a custom as scarcely to be considered a crime. Wife-killing is only the excess of wife-beating, which is so much the rule of English common life that even policemen consider it a legitimate institution. You think I exaggerate. Read:

"Police-constable 335 B said that on Tuesday he heard a disturbance at a public house near Coburg-row, and on going there he found the defendant beating a woman. On being asked why he did not take him into custody, the constable coolly replied, 'it was his own wife.'

Mr. ARNOLD animadverted in strong terms upon the absurd and astonishing notion which appeared to prevail, that a man had a right to knock his wife about as he pleased, and pointed out to the constable that had he done his duty he would have taken the man into custody for that offence."

You have got a new race-course, and are going in for real British sport, I see. Well here is a bit for imitation—a steeple-chase a few days ago at Croydon, near London. The course is a manufactured one, and consists of a dozen jumps made as awkward as possible. The water jump, facing the Stand, was much admired by the spectators, and objected to with equal fervency by those who had to be carried over it. The span of water is fifteen feet, and this was fronted by a furze fence perfectly upright, five feet high, and supported by a stout rail; the consequence was that the horses had to jump high in the air to get over the fence, and were all abroad upon landing. The soil being clay, and of course, swamped beyond the water from the plashings of the horses, it was soon as slippery as a greased plank; and some of the horses that landed fairly on all fours afterward slipped up either on their sides or heads. The first one that became subject to this treatment was *Jack o' Newbury*, and the spectators roared in approval of the sensation; but they were delighted still more in the next race, for no less than three—*Reporter, Pirate, Voigtlander*—came down at the water jump. The latter broke his back, and was afterward destroyed; excitement ran very high now, and the unlucky riders were greeted with as much laughter as a pantaloon who comes to grief in a pantomime. A large portion of the horses engaged in this sensation steeple chase fell, were staked, seriously injured, or killed. The riders of course were more or less injured, and it is wonderful that some were not killed. And this is a country where bull fights are held in horror and a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals prosecuting cabmen and costermongers. MONODNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The United States and France—Mexican Policy of the Two Governments—President Johnson's Diplomacy—Opinions of the French Press—The Army Commission—Gen. Dix at Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

At last the French journals have learned that the Governments of France and the United States are not on good terms on the Mexican question, and that there is no probability of the two Governments making a treaty to secure the French debts; and this last is the unkindest cut of all. I believe I am right in saying that this fact has rather, and for the first time, turned public opinion against the United States on this question. For months the French journals, taking their information in part from the journals of the United States, have been saying that the two Governments were going to make treaties on the subject, and that, in some sense, the United States were going to take the place of France in Mexico, to continue "the work of civilization," and especially to see that JUAREZ or his successor should pay the money Mexico owes France. Of course, the United States are not to blame for the fall French hopes have suffered from these illusions of the Press; but the blame remains all the same, and the Emperor has gained a little negative or vicarious sympathy in the matter.

The diplomacy of President JOHNSON on this question would cost him a war, were it not for the excessive conservatism of the Emperor and the close-fistedness of the Treasury Minister, M. FOULD. All but these two of the high Government officials are understoo to be in favor of assuming a high tone toward the United States, whereas the army, which has never been in favor of the Mexican Expedtion, blames the Emperor for placing himself and the army in a position to be defied by a foreign Government. It is the hardest blow the Emperor's popularity has yet received in the army—or in fact any where else. Nothing will heal the wounded pride of the arm but a European war, and that we shall certainly have before many months.

The French papers now say that President JOHNSON is demanding the execution of the contract of evacuation as first understood; that is to say, by instalments, and they cannot comprehend why the President would not rather see the French flag leave Mexico in March next than in November next.

The Army Commission of France, convened for the reorganization of the French army, has finished its work and published its rough plan. The country on seeing this plan will breathe easier, for it is not as radical as was expected. For example the, active army is carried from 700,000 to 800,000 men, or from 720,000 on paper to 840,000 on paper; but the round figures are the numbers counted upon for actual service. Then again the term of service is reduced from seven to six years. But the 800,000 men are divided into two classes, according as they draw high or low numbers in the conscription. The first class is to number 400,000 men, and is to constitute the standing army of the country in time of peace. The second class of 400,000 men is to form the reserve, and is only to be called into the field in case of war. It will be well trained and instructed, (like the second ban in Prussia,) and the men will be allowed to marry and live at their homes a great portion of their time. One-half of this second class may be called into active service and joined to the standing army of 400,000 men by the Minister of War, but the other half can only be called out by decree of the Emperor. Then, finally, there are to be 300,000 movable national guards, who are never to leave the country, and whose duty it will be to guard the fortifications and the frontiers, and to preserve the interior peace of the country. Thus the future military establishment of France will be constituted as follows: Standing army, 400,000; reserve, 400,000; movable national guard, 300,000; total, 1,100,000 men.

Like all French organizations the new system is full of details. The right to furnish substitutes is maintained. All men must draw in the conscription, but the rich may buy themselves off. So also, for a smaller sum of money, young men may trade themselves from the standing force into the reserve, but they cannot pass from the reserve into the National Guard.

These are the main features of the law, as announced semi-officially by M. LIMAYRAC in the *Constitutionnel*. The subject has been discussed with a good deal of warmth in the Commission, and it appears that Gen. TROCHU took the lead in the discussions and caused to prevail the majority of his ideas. He is also charged with the future engineering of the plan through the Council of State, the Corps Legislatif and the Senate. He will have to give explanations on the details of the plan, and to preserve from misconception and mutilation the ideas which prevailed in its conception.

The papers continue to harp about the movements and the designs of American diplomacy at the east end of the Mediterranean. Our Government is trying to obtain or has obtained the privilege of a coaling station—not a navy-yard—in one of the islands belonging to Turkey, and this was the starting-point of the excitement on the subject. Since then an American colony has been started at Jaffa—a most bewildering proceeding to most Europeans; then the *Ticonderoga*, Capt. STEEDMAN, was appealed to by the Candias for protection during the late rebellion—a most suspicious circumstance, especially to the people of the *Patrie*; and finally, the eastern telegraph announces with a certain air of astonishment that American Consuls have been appointed in Romania and Servia.

Now all this, coming on the heels of Capt. FOX's visit to Russia, is enough to "give thought" to France, at least. France begins to feel that she is getting to be a little too much surrounded. An old enemy, now a doubtful sort of ally, across the channel, whom she cannot trust; Prussia and Russia anxious to attain objects which are opposed to the interests of France; the great Republic of the Western world no longer friendly to her, and the few weak Powers which might be friendly, paralyzed for various reasons—the situation is not gay, and the quicker the 1,000,000 men are organized the better.

Gen. DIX, the new Minister of the United States at Paris, after stopping a couple of days at London with Mr. ADAMS, arrived at Paris two days ago, and is about to install himself definitely, I believe, in the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Mr. DAYTON, on the Place de l' Etoile, entrance No. 6 Rue de Presbourg. The location and the house are among the best for a ministerial residence, and will be as satisfactory to the Minister's friends as to himself and family. If the Minister should throw open his house for reception, we may predict an overflow, for never has a new appointment from any country had his biography so well and so ostentatiously written up in advance. Gen. DIX has, in fact, a long and well-filled record to write from, and then it is said and understood that he has deep sympathies for France, and that is a short and quick road to the open and chivalrous French heart. He will meet nothing but friends.

A grand farewell dinner is to be given on Wednesday next to Mr. BIGELOW, and after the dinner there is to be a reception for the new Minister. MALAKOFF.

CANDIA.

The Cretan Insurrection—Gallantry of the People—The Inhumanity of the Turkish Authorities and Military—Character of the Struggle—Dreadful Suffering of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CANEA, CRETE, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1866.

Breaking the backbone of a rebellion is hard work, apparently, and especially if it is protected by a such a series of defences as nature has provided the Cretans with. That a little population of Christians who cannot get more than two or three thousand men together, and have only about 25,000 fighting men, should with such brilliant success hold their own against not less than 50,000 Ottoman troops, is, I doubt not, a result which astonishes and disconcerts the Government as much as it surprises us.

Into this result enter elements such a Government as the Sublime Porte can scarcely comprehend—an irrepressible love of liberty, it only knows as turbulence; an impatience under mal-admininistration and injustice it charactizes as seditiousness; and religious hostility resulting from the most oppressive intolerance, and which it as well as its European admirers regard as bigotry. It needed all these motives to plunge a little, unaided, violated people, of 250,000, all told, into a war with two Empires like Egypt and Turkey, and to pass through not only the ordinary miseries of war, as known in civilized lands, but a systematic barbarism and cruelty which forbids the claim to enter among enlightened Governments of any one which countenances it.

Over 40,000 regular troops, Egyptians and Turks, several thousand Albanians, and five or six thousand Cretan Mussulmans, the most rancorous and not least brave of all, have now been in the field nearly three months, on a territory about the size of Long Island; they have marched everywhere the hills and Christians would let them, fought many battles, in most of which they were worsted, and have sacked and burned four-fifths, I should judge, of the villages of the island, murdered unarmed men, women and children by hundreds, and driven all the rest into the snows of Mt. Ida and the Aspro Vonna, all in a holy (Mussulman) war, and so far nothing is gained to Mahomet or his followers. Enfield rifles against old flint-lock smooth bores; discipline and a commissariat against a heroism the most untrained, and unprovided with every material comfort or military appliance; fleets and artillery, military experience and reserves, against simple untaught Greek pluck, have not up to this day, three months from first bloodshed, achieved a single result which merits the medals the Government has already had struck to honor the heroes it sent here.

It seems incredible that in this century, the civilized world could stand and look calmly on the inhumanities this insurrection has provoked, or hear unmoved the sufferings of the Cretans; yet two of the principal Governments of Europe have not only refused to make any efforts to mitigate the horrors of the war, but their representatives at this place have given all their influence and time to support the Government, by assisting it to conceal from the world the facts of the causes, condition and progress of the movement, misrepresenting its motives, and slandering, in the most cowardly and shameful manner, its movers. Of the principal European representatives here, only those of Russia and Italy have responded to the call of human nature.

I take it for granted that the American Press, with the justness, in general, of its appreciation of those causes where liberty is in court, has given a judgment in the main correct, and even picked out of the confused and contradictory accounts of the European Press, something like a coherent notion of the position. But of the amount of falsehood and exaggeration resorted to by certain newspapers of Turkey and France to aid the Porte you can have no conception. Every weekly mail has carried the positive announcement that the revolution had come to an end. The Turkish and French Government papers, especially the latter, have hesitated at nothing which would exert a moral effect against the Christians. The crimes of the Mussulmans have been unhesitatingly charged on the Christians, and when charges of crime would not hold, unsuccess was put forward. France has determined, they say, that the world shal be at peace when the Exposition of next Spring, the new Temple of Janus, shall be not shut, but open both ways. England, too, dreads the Eastern question, and so is conveniently deaf. But the insurrection won't fulfill the positive engagements made for it by the local Government or the Consuls, its friends, and bids fair to last all the Winter, or until the Cretans are starved out. To-morrow the Government and the two friendly Consuls will send word again to the outer world that the movement is at an end, and only two small districts remain unpacified, while in reality no districts but the abandoned ones have submitted, and even the women and children stay in the mountains and starve or freeze rather than return to their ravaged homes and the tender mercies of their National Government.

The Cretans are brave to audacity, and fight Musselmans with an *abandon* and dash which quite justifies their ancient reputation, but they have more than the hordes of Tukistan to struggle against, and it seems incredible that they could have held out as they have, not only themselves wanting every facility of modern warfare and every comfort of life, but seeing their families perish before their eyes from cold and hunger. The Cretan Committee reported that in the first snow-storm (Oct. 18) one hundred and fifty women and children died in the districts of Apocorona and Sphakia, and a peasant who came down yesterday says that they are now suffering the same extreme misery as then. He told us of one family of six—father, mother and four children—who had passed the night of the last snow-storm under a tree. In the morning they set out to find a shelter, the mother carrying the two youngest and the father the others. At length they succeeded in finding a cave where some other families had taken refuge, and, attempting to warm the little sufferers into animation, found them dead—gone into the warmth and rest of eternity, to call down the Divine vengeance on the weakly-wicked Governments who "protect" these infamies and the Governors who perpetrate them.

And yet this is better than to fall into the hands of the followers of the Prophet, who search out the the caves where the hunted Christians hide, and smother them in their recesses with fire and smoke. It is not only Greek against Turk, the oppressed against his oppressor, but Islam against Christianity, the followers of the true faith against the dogs of infidels to whom is promised fire and sword here and Gehenna hereafter. The wildest energies of Mohammedan fanaticism are called into use, and dervishes preach even in the streets of the Capital of the island the holy war and the extermination of Christianity; they accompany the army, and preach the destruction of the infidel, root and branch. The blackest of the middle ages had nothing worse than the scenes which now pass in unhappy Crete under the eyes of all Europe and without even a protest on the part of the representatives of England and France, who are bound by treaty to maintain justice in the Christian provinces of their *protégé*. A Christian population of 250,000, thrifty, unoffending any just law, and calling on their self-constituted protectors for aid to-day, roofless, almost foodless and hopelessly perishing, may tell their Pagan masters when they meet in the world of spirits that their Paganism was more merciful and just than the Christianity of Europe of 1866.

But how can men fight under such circumstances as the Cretans fight, is a question I ask myself again and again. How warm must be the fires of liberty, when they can burn under such discouragements and weight of adversity! What enthusiasm even of patriotism can sustain such sickness of hope deferred and life denied! They hasten to fight, no matter what odds against them; and the battle over, separate again to try and provide for the miseries of their families; to-day a thousand, to-morrow a score. And in spite of it all, the insurrection is, for all known in this place, to-day more exalted than ever. How it will end God only knows; but the end does not yet appear to mortal eyes, despite all the assurances of the Government and the *Moniteur Francais*, except it be in extermination.

The Cretans, unable to collect or sustain large bodies of men together, divide into small bands and hope to keep up a guerrilla war until Spring, and then the affair will assume another form; and if humanity is not degenerate, Islamism will go to the wall, so far as Europe is concerned, and its infamous domination of Christian races.

The Cretans have now two principal bodies of troops in the mountains under able Greek leaders, one at Arkadi on the flanks of Mount Ida, and the other less fixed but always in the neighborhood of the Aspro Vonna, the great chain of mountains which encircle Sphaki. CORONSOS, the commander of the former, is a veteran of the Greek Revolution, and an officer of great courage and resource, and good military training. ZIMBRAKAKI, who commands the latter, is the brother of the Secretary of War of Greece, himself Cretan, and is a well-trained soldier. Above a thousand volunteers have arrived from Greece, and the immigration promises to be great if the war continues.

To organize and assimilate all these diverse materials under such disadvantages, and with such resources, is a task which one might well consider hopeless, but such it does not seem to be. Fighting goes on all over the island, little skirmishes, almost always to the advantage of the Cretans; while blockade-runners from the Greek islands try to provide the material with pretty uniform success.

The sufferings of the families is the main cause of discouragement, and this the military authorities count on as the principal element of success. They rely on the sufferings of the father and husband to do what the force of arms cannot accomplish over the man. In this strait the Cretans have appealed to the Ministers of Christian Governments to help their families to move to a place of security. Those of Russia and America only have so far consented, but the former dare not, for political reasons, be the first. A few days will show the result of the petition, and *perhaps* the fate of the insurrection. I say *perhaps* because I see so far no indication of the Cretans yielding even to such sufferings, and in spite of it all my opinion is that the war will Winter in Crete.

A Plan for a German Constitution—Interesting Reminiscence of the Late Prince Albert.

The following documents, hitherto unpublished, may be found of interest in the present condition of affairs in Germrny:

SKETCH OF A PLAN OF A CONSTITUTION FOR A GERMAN EMPIRE, BY THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, March 28, 1848.

The problem that must be solved is to convert Germany from a Confederation of States (*Staatenbund*) into one Federal State (*Bundesstaat.*) If the solution is to be salutary and permanent it must be developed out of the state of affairs at present existing, and become the starting-point of entire German history.

It must not be a cut-and-dried theory, but the final representation of a position long foreseen and desired by the German people, in which, at one and the same time, all conditions and requirements of the State generally are fulfilled in the most satisfactory way. In Germany we have various individual peoples, States complete in themselves, dynasties and Crowns, which all must be united. It would be sinful * to reduce to a common level and to obliterate the individualities of the peoples by a centralization shaping all after the same pattern; for it is in the peculiarity and legality of such individualities that the many-sided vitality and freshness of life of the German people consist. The Crowns and dynasties which are identical with the personality (*personlichkeit*) of these States must not be infringed or humiliated if the personality and executive power of the individual States they represent is not to be destroyed, but both—States and peoples—should be taken together practically as a whole and efficaciously constituted.

I think the solution should be the following:

The princes of the Germanic Confederation, together with the four Burgomasters of the Free Towns, form a Conference of Princes,* and elect from among this number a German Emperor,** either for life or for a term of years. (10 ?)

The estates of the various German States elect from among the members of both their Chambers† a number proportionate to the population and importance of the individual States, and organize therewith a German Diet, (*Reichstag.*)

An Austragal Court, (*Reichsgericht,*) presided over by an irremovable* Chancellor, to form a Supreme Court, composed of the legal faculties of the German Universities, decisive in all questions between the different individual States, between the various Governments and their estates, in all German succession and regency questions; also in territorial divisions and cases of heirship.*

The representation of Germany to be incumbent upon the Emperor. All Imperial business to be carried on in his name. In conjunction with the Conference of Princes, he is to appoint to public offices. At the head of the said Conference he will upon each occasion open the Diet. He is at liberty to reject the propositions of the Conference of Princes, and a resolution of the Diet can only become valid by his sanction. He may, where he thinks fit, allow himself to be represented by another Prince. His Ministers to be the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the two Presidents of a Chamber of Commerce and a Council of War. These Ministers to be represented to the Diet.* The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has to negotiate with foreign Ambassadors, and in extraordinary cases to send envoys to foreign Courts.

The German Chamber of Commerce, composed of officials from the various States, to have the management of the German Customs, navigation, roads, railways, postal and traffic systems.*

The German Council of War, formed of Generals from the various armies, to conduct the organization of the German army, composed of troops from the different separate States, at the head of which shall be a Federal Commander-in-Chief in time of war. The German fortresses and the (prospective) German fleet* to be also under the management of the Council of War.

The German Sovereigns themselves, or Princes of their houses representing them, to form the Conference of Princes. This Conference to possess a veto upon the resolutions of the Diet and upon the appointments to offices by the Emperor. Under the Emperor's Presidency the Conference appoints the members of the three Imperial Chambers (*Reichskammern.*) It has to sanction the propositions to be made by the Emperor to the Diet. It votes by majority, yet so that the Princes of the larger States have a comparatively larger number of votes.* Every Prince may vote by proxy. The Conference of Princes, with the Emperor, appoint the Federal Commander-in-Chief in the event and pending the duration of a war.

The Diet (*Reichstag*) to assemble every three years.* The deputies, (*Reichsboten?*) of which it is composed from both Chambers of the various States sit and debate together, but vote in two voting bodies (*Curien*) corresponding to those Chambers.** Let each member speak from his seat. The Diet votes by majority, so that the agreement of both voting bodies is necessary for decision. Let the number of the members not be too large.** Not above 50 in the first nor 150 in the Second Chamber—together 200. A Marshal of the Diet, elected by the entire Diet from the first voting body, (*Curie,*) to act as President.

Thus we have, then, an Emperor as the representative and personification of German unity, and as the supreme officer of the executive power. His worthiness is guaranteed by choice of and from twenty-seven crowned heads, upon whom, on the other hand, falls back part of the splendor of the dignity voted from among and by them. Further, as a branch of the Executive Power, a "responsible Ministry" in the Presidents of the three Imperial Chambers, and a Federal Commander-in-Chief, whose ability is guaranteed by his election when his services are required, and for a certain period only. Further, a conference of Princes as the immediate participator both of the Executive Power and of the representative importance of the Emperor, who, by this necessary participation, perfectly secures the undiminished continuance of the power and sovereignty of all German Crowns. Then a Diet, as the expression of the collective will of the whole German nation, yet so composed that at the same time the individuality of every single German people and State is completely represented by the dispatch of the delegates of the Empire (*Reichsboten*) from its own estates. Lastly, we have a supreme Austragal tribunal as the expression of entire German legal wisdom, relieved from all external influences by its irremovability.

The authority of all these tribunals naturally only extends to matters of general German importance—which would have to be more exactly defined—without interfering in the legislative and administrative departments of individual States. ALBERT.

AUTOGRAPH REMARKS OF KING FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. OF PRUSSIA UPON PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAFT.

POTSDAM, April, 1848.

Of all projects of a Constitution for Germany, this of the intellectual and sagacious Prince best meets my views. In detail, however, I cannot agree even to this plan. I have underlined with red that which meets with my especial assent; and what I think bad is marked with a black St. Andrew's Cross. "The Emperor," as actual head of the Confederation, does not suit my taste. An Emperor elected for a term is a monstrosity against which I openly protest. Should the supreme head of the Confederation really only be chosen for a term (which I consider a defect) the title of Emperor must not be wasted and expended upon him. Let him be called Regent. But even the supreme head for life cannot have the name of Emperor, for the sake of Austria, as I will show below.

The German nation has a thousand years' right that its chief should be the "undisputed head" of Christendom. But it is not credible that the heir of thirty Roman Emperors—namely, the hereditary Emperor of Austria—should yield precedence to this supreme head by vote. Nay, it could not even be demanded. Certain it is as anything can possibly be that the Russian Emperor would never give precedence to this sort of German Emperor. Out of all this I know a very easy escape, and one profitable to the German cause. Let the Roman Emperor be again recognized as the honorary head of the German nation. Let the Roman emperial dignity be renewed, and as it was indissolubly connected with the Kingdom of the Germans up to 1806, let it be indissolubly bound up with the hereditary Empire of Austria, *pro honoris causâ*, if people like. But let it also have certain distinctive honors. I am quite in favor of the election of the special supreme head of the German Empire. Call him, if, as I hope to God he may be, elected for life, and then, in true German fashion, is also recognized as the chief authority in the realm instituted by God (and not to be regarded *à la polonaise*, as the plaything of ambitious magnates,) call him "King of the Germans," as in time of old. I wish that the Kings of the Confederation (who ought again to add to their titles that of Elector) should a one effect the election; but afterward ask the assent of the other Sovereign Princes. Both might be done in a few hours, the Kings and Grand Dukes say in the so-called conclave of St. Bartholomew's Cathedral at Frankfort, the Princes in the choir. Then let them apply to the Roman Emperor, and respectfully beg him to confirm the choice. That can be done next minute by an Archduke empowered for the purpose. Then let the cathedral be opened to the people, as of old, and let their acclamations complete the choice. Soon after let the "German King" be anointed and crowned, (just as the Roman Emperor at his hereditary accession to the throne,) if a Roman Catholic, by the Archbishop of Cologne, who would become High Chancellor; if Evangelical, by an Archbishop of Madgeburg, to be appointed Primate of Germany.

By this allotment of the Roman Imperial dignity to the Austrian hereditary Emperor, Austria for the first time becomes certain to the German realm. Austria is won to Germany for ever, and with her the finest and first countries of Germany are secured to the new (old) realm. (The Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and Istria.) If Austria does not wear the chief crown, any notion of her bending before the German electoral supreme head is impossible to expect if she ever in any degree again comes to herself. And who would doubt it?

The Conference of Princes seems to me an uncommonly happy idea. Only I picture it to myself classified, like the old Diet, into an assembly of the Kings and Grand Dukes, the Dukes and the Princes. Reinforced by the mediatized Princes and Counts, the Conference would every three years form the German Upper House of the Diet, the Lower being the House or voting body (*Curie*) of the Deputies, (*Reichsboten.*) Only I recommend most urgently that in the relation of the Upper to the Lower House, it be never forgotten that sovereign Princes form its nucleus, and among them (more's the pity) two great Powers.

I am very well pleased with the definition of the responsible ministries. I leave unexamined whether somewhat freer hand must not be left to the supreme head, particularly if he be the King of the Germans. But under certain circumstances—in case, namely, of war and rebellion—I demand a dictatorship for the German King.

I have forgotten my formal protest against the common deliberation of the House of Princes and the House of Delegates (Reichsboten.) That will never work well, and would possibly expose the highest lords to annoyances which must be avoided. Limitation to 50 princes and 150 delegates is unjust, and will at all times lead to a delegate victory. I wish to see the knighthood represented among the delegates with assessors for the remaining German nobility, then also delegrates from the towns and rural communes, which must, however, not be forced to choose representatives from among their own people, but whose choice should be entirely free.

I will here close my remarks for the present, and recommend them most warmly to the reader.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

* The words (marked red in the original) to which one asterisk is attached were underlined by King WILLIAM IV., of Prussia, as meeting with his special approbation. Those portions of the text marked with two asterisks (St Andrew's cross in the original) were not approved by His Majesty.

† Marked by the King of Prussia with "*optime.*"

Speech of the Pope to the Officers of the French Legion.

The following, according to the Rome correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, is the full and accurate text of the Pope's farewell address to the French officers who took leave of him at the Vatican:

"On the eve of your departure I am here, my dear children, to bid you farewell. Your flag left France with the mission to uphold the rights of the Holy See. To-day it is going back. I wish that it may be received with the same feeling that it left. I am informed that all Catholic hearts are moved; they tremble in thinking of the difficulties in which they see the Vicar of the Lord Jesus Christ, the head of the Catholic Church. There must be no illusion—the revolution will come here. It is proclaimed; it has been said and it is repeated. An Italian in high position has said that Italy was constituted but not complete. Italy would be undone if there still remained here a corner of the land where order, justice, and tranquillity reign! They desire to display their flag from the capital. You know, as well as I, that the Tarpeian rock is not far distant. About six years ago I was speaking to a representative of France. I told him to inform the Emperor that St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (which now belongs to the French Empire,) terrified by the calamities which he foresaw while the barbarians were besieging the city, asked the Lord to be permitted to die before witnessing them. The representative said, in reply to me, 'The barbarians will not enter.' But he was no prophet. Another said to me that Rome could not be the capital of a kingdom, but that it could be the capital of the Catholic world. But I fear the revolution. What am I to do? What am I to say? I have no resources. Yet I am tranquil, for the mightiest power, God, gives me strength and constancy. [Here the Pope became affected, and all present participated in his emotion. Then, placing his hand on his heart, and raising his eyes toward heaven, he proceeded.] Go, with my blessing, and my fatherly farewell. If you see your Emperor you will tell him that I pray for his health. It is said that his soul is not at peace; I pray for his soul. The French nation is Christian. Its chief ought to be Christian also. Prayers offered with confidence and perseverence are necessary, and that nation, so great and so powerful, will obtain what it desires. As for me, I live in God's mercy, and my blessing will accompany you on your voyage."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Corlina still Held by the Imperialists—Their Cause Said to Look Brighter—Military Movements—The United States Government Expected to Sustain Juarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

By the steamer *Golden Age*, which arrived yesterday, late news has been received from Central Mexico.

Colima, Dec. 16, was still in the hands of the Imperialists, the report of its occupation by the Liberals being an error, though surrounded by a large force of Liberals, under five different commanders, who, from jealousy of each other, would not combine for the capture of the city.

The only success of JUAREZ was the capture of the City of Sayala, between Colima and Guadalajara, whereby the communication between those is closed.

LOZADA was at Tepic, and had proclaimed himself neutral; notifying both parties that they might have free passage through the territory under his command.

The garrison of Acapulco expected to leave in a few days in two French war vessels for Mazatillo, with the view of marching *via* Colima to Guadalajara.

The general opinion of the best portion of Mexican citizens, as expressed by private letters from many points in Mexico, is that the JUAREZ party will be supported by the United States, or contending factions will continue civil war for a long period.

The *Evening Bulletin's* correspondent at Colimer, Dec. 15, says: "After having enjoyed the blessings of peace for years, this country is again on the margin of becoming involved in bloodshe, to which it has fallen prey. No less than five Republican chiefs are stationed in our immediate vicinity, cutting off communication with Guadalajara and Moneta, but as they do not act in concert can only be considered as brigands."

It is expected the thousand Imperial troops which left Zapathan for the purpose of fighting them, will keep the Liberals from the city. The Governor had done all he could for the defence of the place.

The commander of the garrison expected additional troops, but orders were given to take the garrisons of Acapulco and San Blas to Manzillo, and from thence to Colima.

The Imperial case looks brighter since the Church has offered them their wealth towards maintaining MAXIMILIAN.

Gen. MIRAMON has taken command of the central troops, and Gen. MEJIA has assumed the command of the central northern army.

MEUDZ has been fortunate in his southern campaign—all working for one object in perfect harmony; while the Liberal Generals, with the exception of PEFERO, DIAZ and CORONA, act as they please, not recognizing any authority.

Reported Demonstrations in Favor of the Imperialists.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The solemn declaration of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to remain in the country at the head of the Government has given occasion for demonstrations of content throughout the greater part of Mexico. The Empire has been divided into four military divisions, three under the command of MEJIA, MARQUEZ and MIRAMON, and the fourth, Yucatan, is to remain in its present state.

Gen. BLANCO has been appointed Minister of War.

The Emperor will soon return to the capital.

The Custom-house at Vera Cruz has been seized by the pretended allies of the Emperor, (the French,) and this will cause a temporary financial embarrassment, which the church party are relieving.

The Imperial Government has issued an order opening the town of Cozumel, on the Island of Mujeres, on the coast of Yucatan, to the foreign and coast trade, but the goods imported into the island cannot be shipped to any other part of Mexico.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Observance of Christmas—Sale of the Banker Gold Mine—Work on the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Golden Age*, with passengers from New-York Dec. 1, arrived yesterday. She reports the United States steamer *Mahongo* and three French war vessels at Acapulco Dec. 16.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday here. All business was suspended.

During last week WELLS, FARGO & Co. shipped from their offices at Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada, bullion valued at $314,300.

Banker Gold Mine, Placer County, Cal., has been sold for $450,000.

Over 1,000 men are at present employed grading the Pacific Railroad on the west side of the Sierra Mountain.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials.

SWEETSBURGH, C. E., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Court met at 10. THOMAS SMITH was called to be tried a second time, the Jury having disagreed on the first trial. After 14 jurors had been challenged by prisoner and 12 by the Crown, the Jury in TERENCE MCDONALD's case, who had been locked up over Christmas, came into Court, and having stated that there was no prospect of their agreeing, were discharged. They stood 11 for conviction, and 1 for acquittal.

G. B. BOKER and G. W. WELLS proved the general facts of the Fenian invasion.

This was evidence of an introductory nature to prove that there was resistance to Her Majesty.

Mr. O'HALLORAN addressed to the Court an argument against the form of the indictment.

Mr. DEVLIN then addressed the Jury for the prisoner. He denied that being in arms against Her Majesty's troops was being in arms against Her Majesty. He remembered persons having fired on the troops in Montreal at elections, but they were not tried for treason. He also denied that the prisoner continued in arms as charged. The moment the red coats came in sight he threw his rifle away. It had not been shown that the prisoner had fired. If the Crown had brought as a witness the person who picked up prisoner's rifle, it would have been seen that it was still loaded.

The Jury retired at 12:20 to consider their verdict.

TERENCE MCDONALD was again placed on his trial on the robbing charge, to which the former Jury had disagreed.

The Jury in SMITH's case returned at 1:30 with a verdict of guilty. The Judge then addressed the prisoner:

THOMAS SMITH, you have been found guilty by a Jury, of which under our benign laws, you have practically been in arms against her Majesty in Lower Canada, on the 9th of June last. You are a subject of a foreign State, which was then at peace with us, and in committing this offence you set at defiance the laws of your own country for the purpose of violating ours. Upon the subject of your guilt under the evidence that has been heard, it was impossible for the Jury to entertain any doubts, and all that now remains is, that the Court should declare the sentence annexed by the law to your offence.

His Honor then pronounced sentence, that the prisoner be hanged on the 15th day of February.

In MCDONALD's case the same evidence was given as on the former trial, and the Jury retired at 3:10.

JAMES REARDON was next tried. Mr. LANCTOL conducted the case for the Crown. G. B. BAKER and LEVI SCOTT proved the general facts of the Fenian invasion. Mrs. LITTLEMORE stated on the 9th of June she had an interview with Gen. SPEAR, who appointed the prisoner and MICHAEL CROWLEY to be stationed at her house as a guard to protect her property. REARDON and CROWLEY were on guard at her house from Friday between 12 and 1 till Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when they were arrested.

G. F. TILBURY gave evidence as to the GUIRE's having been fired on by the Fenians on the 9th.

Mr. DEVLIN submitted to the Court that there was no case to go to a Jury. He said there was no evidence that the prisoner was in arms against her Majesty, as alleged in the indicnment; on the contrary, he was protecting Mrs. LITTLEMORE's property against the Fenians.

Mr. RAMSEY contended that there was sufficient evidence to support the charge. These men were an armed guard not in furtherance of the only proper protection we could have in this country—the protection of the constituted authorities—but a guard established by an invading force, to be armed for the purpose of giving an illegal protection on behalf of a lawless authority, which was endeavoring to set aside the jurisdiction of our own Government, he contended, was to be in arms against Her Majesty.

The Judge ruled that there was not a case to go to a Jury. He directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner, which they did without leaving the box, and REARDON was discharged from custody.

MICHAEL CROWLEY was then put on his trial.

The form of the indictment was different, but the circumstances of the offences were precisely the same as in REARDON's case, and the same evidence repeated. The Jury, at 6:50, retired to consider their verdict. The Jury in MCDONALD's case came into Court, and having stated there was no prospect of agreeing, were discharged.

They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

The Jury in CROWLEY's case came into court at 9 o'clock, and having stated they had not agreed, were ordered to be locked up for the night.

The Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

The Paris Exhibition—The Fenial Trials Pronounced a Failure—A Dull Christmas.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

In consequence of the opposition in the boards of arts and manufactures, J. H. DAILY, Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, is not gazetted, but will probably be sent in a subordinate capacity.

Drs. TACHE and DAILY leave for Paris with Hon. DARCY MCGEE next week.

The telegraph says, so far, complete failure is attending the Fenian trials at Sweetsburgh.

The inspection of arms of the volunteers commenced to-day. It is expected to occupy a week.

No sleighing here yesterday; the streets were very quiet. The dullest Christmas for 20 years.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Condition of the Families of Fenian Prisoners—Subscriptions in America for Their Relief.

From the Detroit Post.

The following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Fenian Sisterhood in this city, throws light upon the sufferings of the families of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, and will be read with interest by many:

No. 17 MIDDLE MOUNTJOY-STREET, DUBLIN, Ireland, Nov. 20, 1866.

DEAR MADAM: Your very kind and welcome letter of Oct. 20, followed by your note of a week later, inclosing an order for $17, came to hand in due time. It is needless to repeat how very necessary was the gift to the funds of our Committee, but allow us to thank you and the Detroit Sisterhood very sincerely for the time and trouble spent in realizing it. As you are satisfied with the explanations of my former letter, there is no necessity for again entering into details of the poverty and great destitution still existing among the prisoners' families. It may be proper to remark here that, having heard of subscriptions being set on foot for the relief of the prisoners' families, and a large sum realized by the Jones' Wood meeting, we were expecting these past months contributions from America, but up to this time have met disappointment, as none, except yours, arrived. Your proposal regarding the children of the prisoners is not at present feasible; there are several reasons for this. The children are really all too young to work or be of service. Again, we have not the means of sending them, for our funds allow us only to live "from hand to mouth," having to-day sufficient for to-day's tenure of life, perhaps, but no provision for to-morrow; rather a sad position for families that had once been comfortably situated. Putting aside these objections, another exists in this—that we cling too fondly still to Ireland and the promises of JAMES STEPHENS. If these should all fail us, doubtless many of the sufferers will avail themselves of the kind offer of the Sisterhood in Detroit, and seek their homes in America, myself among the number. You will be pleased to hear that the prisoners, under the act of *habeas corpus*, are, with the exception of about forty, all at liberty. However, the convicted men's families are numerous, and still entirely unprovided for, except what little we can week-by-week spare to them from the funds.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

M. J. O. D. ROSSA.

To Miss ANNA J. MCDONALD, Secretary Fenian Sisterhood.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Savage, $2,105; Yellow Jacket, $1,901; Challaw, $218; Empire Mill, $205; Beecher, $136; Ophir, $151. Legal-tenders selling at 75.

Christmas in Maine.

BELFAST, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Christmas was generally observed as a holiday [illegible] has entirely disappeared [illegible]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

SIR BROOK FOSBROOKE: by CHARLES LEVER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.
MADONNA MARY: by Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.
LIZZIE LORTON OF GREYRIGG: by E. LYNN LINTON. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.
THE RACE FOR WEALTH: a novel, by Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Sir Brook Fosbrooke is hardly up to the average of Mr LEVER's novels, which are generally marked by decided cleverness. It was first published as a serial in *Blackwood*, from which it was transferred to *Little's Living Age*, the publishers of which also issue an edition of the story.

Mrs. OLIPHANT's story of *Madonna Mary*, hinges upon a Gretna Green marriage to which the heroine was one of the parties. The husband who is an army officer, is ordered to India, takes his wife with him, becomes nervous under the fear that his marriage may be called in question, has the ceremony repeated with all the forms, against the wishes of his wife and is soon after killed in a skirmish. Madonna Mary returns to England and the troubles which she there encounters are woven into a quiet domestic story, just such as Mrs. OLIPHANT knows so well how to write. Like nearly all of her novels, it is liable to the charge of being rather tedious in its details.

Lizzie Lorton, of Greyrigg is not only interesting from the nature and incidents of its plot, but valuable from the graphic and life-like pictures it presents of border life fifty years ago. The characteristics of the independent and sturdy dalesmen of those days, embracing strong common sense with a tinge of superstition, extreme thriftiness with a horror of newfangled notions of farming business, &c., are charmingly portrayed. The history of efforts which a young and zealous clergyman makes to improve the spiritual condition of a community for generations accustomed to the ministration of a class of pastors little better than "hedge parsons," and which efforts are sternly resisted by the prejudices of his parishioners, is curious and well told. The love-making part of the story is rather dramatic, but on the whole above the average.

The Race for Wealth is only readable. A more thorough acquaintance on the part of the authoress with the classes which her characters represent would have improved the story greatly

PARLOR TABLEAUX AND AMATEUR THEATRICALS. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Tableaux and amateur theatricals now-a-days form so large a part of evening entertainments that works giving hints regarding the manner of organizing them are rapidly multiplying, with the very pleasant certainty, so far as their authors are concerned, that they will be widely popular if they contain anything at all novel. This volume is one of the most elaborate bearing upon these prolific subjects which has been produced of late, and it will also be found to be one of the most useful. Much the larger part of it is devoted to hints regarding tableaux, a large number of which are suggested. The directions for these, as well as for the amateur theatricals, are simple, direct and plain—so plain, in fact, that the absence of illustrations is not found to be a defect in using the work, which is produced with the care and taste characteristic of all the publications of Messrs. TILTON & Co.

Miscellaneous.

—*Breathings of a Better Life* is the very appropriate title of a handsome little volume compiled by LUCY LARCOM, and published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The aim of the compiler has been, as she herself expresses it, "to blend a few brief utterances of the elder saints with words spoken by some of the most earnest and reverent thinkers of our own day; to echo, from the high grounds of faith and aspiration, voices that cannot fail to inspire the traveler struggling upward to a better life." With reference to the social use of the volume, each selection is linked with some scriptural passages, and a portion of some poem or hymn. FABER, BEECHER, FENELON, WHITTIER, Mrs. STOWE, F. W. ROBERTSON, and a large number of others are represented in the extracts given. The selection has been made with care and judgment, and typographically the volume, with its red-bordered pages, is exceedingly attractive.

—The contributions made during the last few years to *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of this City, have just been gathered together and published in a handsome volume by the HARPERS, under the pleasant title, *American Leaves; Familiar Notes of Thought and Life*. In a brief introduction Dr. OSGOOD gracefully recognizes the kind expressions which have been called forth by the appearance of these papers from time to time in the popular periodical named, and says that their collection in this form is due to the urgent request of friends. The essays are all written with evident care, and they bear abundant evidence of his thorough scholarship.

—*Our Boys and Girls*—"Oliver Optic's" magazine—is a weekly, the publication of which has just been commenced in Boston by Messrs. LEE & SHEPPARD. It is typographically attractive, and the popularity of "Oliver Optic" with the young people is sufficient guarantee that its contents will be interesting. A serial by the editor, entitled "The Starry Flag, or The Young Fisherman of Cape Ann," is commenced in this number, which also contains contributions from JULIA WARD HOWE, W. A. WHEELER, and other well-known writers for the young. Illustrations, rebuses, &c., &c., add to the attractions of the publication.

—FORCEYTHE WILLSON's poems have just been produced in a neat little volume by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. They comprise "The Rhyme of the Master's Mate," which originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and a number of miscellaneous poems, which may or may not have been published before. Mr. WILLSON's poetry is spasmodic, and much of it falls below the level of prose—faults which originate, doubtless, in his desire to appear original and to break loose from the ordinary methods of versification.

—*The Bride of Levellyn*, a story by that prolific writer of fiction, Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, has just been published by the PETERSONS, Philadelphia. The novel, which is decidedly sensational—it could not have been written by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH if it did not have this characteristic—originally appeared as a serial in the New-York *Ledger*, a fact which the authoress gracefully recognizes by dedicating the volume to Mrs. ROBERT BONNER.

—Among juvenile publications lately issued are *Chincapin Charlie*, a story of Pennsylvania life, comprising incidents of the rebel invasion of that State, which can hardly be set down as facts; and *Shenac's Work at Home*, which narrates the incidents of life in Canada, as experienced by a family of Scottish Highlanders. The first is published by DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, of Philadelphia, and the last by the Sunday-School Union.

—Mr. D. W. LORD has written a work entitled *Louis Napoleon; Is He to be the Imperial Chief of the Ten Kingdoms and the Anti-Christ?* It takes the ground that LOUIS NAPOLEON is not the Anti-Christ. The work shows a thorough familiarity with the views and theories advocated by those who have discussed the prolific subject of the proper interpretation of the prophecies. It is published by FRANKLIN KNIGHT.

—*The Giraffe Hunters*—one of Capt. MAYNE REID's wonderful stories of adventure, has been published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The scenes are of course laid in Africa, a country sufficiently remote to allow this writer, who is so popular with the young, to draw upon his imagination indefinitely. A very exciting narrative, at least so far as young readers are concerned, is very naturally the result.

—In the *History of a Mouthful of Bread*, (American News Company,) translated by Mrs. GAULT from the French of JEAN MACE, we have a volume which gives a great deal of interesting and really valuable information regarding the physiology of men and animals. Although written in a familiar manner, and mainly for the benefit of children, it is a work which the old may read with pleasure and profit.

—Four essays contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* during the current year by Prof. PHELPS, of Andover Theological Seminary, upon *The New Birth; or, The Work of the Holy Spirit*, have been published by Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN in book form, with an additional chapter, also by Prof. PHELPS.

—An excellent variety of juvenile books, with illuminated illustrations, is issued by MCLOUGHLIN BROTHERS, of this city. There is the "Big Picture" series; favorite animals and birds, and also a series with Biblical illustrations.

—Messrs. BEADLE & Co. have issued a library edition of the *Dead Letter*, a novel, by "Seeley Regester," which first appeared as a serial in their monthly.

—One of EUGENE SUE's historical novels—*The Mysteries of the People; or, The Story of a Plebeian Family for two thousand years*—has just been issued by Mr. CLARK, of this City.

—Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have just reproduced MAJOR's edition of *Walton's Complete Angler*. It is beautiful in respect of typography and paper, and is also of a very convenient size.

THE WEST.

Times Quiet—Conventions—Horticultural—Railroads—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

We are in the midst of rather quiet times just now. The week has passed away without any particular local excitement. Our people have enjoyed the good sleighing and the good skating largely; but today has put a damper upon both. Instead of snow and ice, we have rain and mud to our heart's content. We are preparing to celebrate and enjoy the holidays on a large scale. Chicago is famed for its present-making on such festal occasions, and money is spent generously and lavishly.

The week has been marked with two conventions—the Underwriters and the Base Ball. The former was composed of the representatives of a majority of the companies doing business upon the great lakes. The object of the meeting was to form an association with a view of establishing and keeping up a higher and more uniform system of rates of marine insurance. The sessions were mostly secret, and it is understood that they accomplished their object, so far as forming an association is concerned. At a supper given by the Chicago companies and agents, at the Sherman House, the general subject of marine insurance was publically discussed.

I don't know exactly what was the object of the "Base Ball Convention." Representatives were present from the Northwestern States, and the grave and important question of base ball was elaborately discussed.

And there has been still another Convention—that of the publishers of the daily papers of Illinois and Iowa. The principal object of the meeting was to decide the question of telegraphic dispatches. They resolved themselves into an association called the 'Northwestern Associated Press," and decided to receive their telegraphic news, as heretofore, from the New-York Associated Press, and not from the recently formed Western association. Some twenty-five papers were represented. Mr. CRAIG's champions here are rather down in the mouth over this result. The *Tribune* calculated on being able to control the press of this State at least.

OUR STATE PENITENTIARY.

Chicago sent down another invoice of prisoners yesterday, numbering seventeen. This swells the number of the inmates of our Penitentiary to over eleven hundred—an increase of over five hundred in two years. I was told by the Chaplain one day this week that more than one-half of the prisoners now there had served in the army.

The State Horticultural Society held its Winter session at Champaign a few days since. The discussions were protracted and interesting, and embraced a variety of subjects. By the way, we think Illinois can boast of one of the best Horticultural Societies in the country. The interest is pretty generally diffused throughout the State, and it is well kept up from year to year.

One of the most important questions to come before our Legislature at its approaching session is the disposition of the Agricultural College land grant. The scrip is now worth only forty cents per acre, which, if the lands were sold, would bring the endowment down to about $200,000. One leading idea is for the State to make appropriations to carry on the College for the present, and holding the land until a higher price can be realized. Some such thing will have to be done or the enterprise will be much crippled.

RAILROADS.

Our citizens are taking some considerable interest in the construction of railroads in the Southwest. A committee from the Board of Directors of the Lawrence, Leavenworth and Galveston Railroad have been in this city, and have engaged some of our capitalists to take hold of the work, in connection with Eastern associates. Our papers are congratulating themselves that this will open a trade of great importance to Chicago, especially in Texan cattle. Gen. BRAYMAN, of this State, who, prior to the opening of the war, was engaged in the construction of a road through a part of Southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, to meet the Galveston Road on the Red River, has got his land grant much enlarged, and proposes to go ahead with the work at the earliest practical day. The land grant amounts to some 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 acres.

SPIRITUALISM.

Chicago is infested with a large number of spiritualists of the most pestilent character. They publish a large weekly paper, hold Sabbath and evening meetings, Sabbath-schools, &c. They are, however, split into two factions—the Spiritualists and the Friends of Progress—and the feud between them is quite bitter. Freeloveism appears to be a leading principle of their faith and practice. As an example: A short time ago a physician, formerly from Buffalo, left his wife here—a most estimable lady—and went on his travels.

But Chicago is not alone in these things. I saw a lady the other day, who is on a visit here, who for nine years was nominally the wife of a Philadelphia banker, while at the same time he had a wife and family in another part of the city. She supposed she was regularly married to him all the time, until the *denouement*. He had particularly requested her not to visit his office, making some plausible excuse, and for two nights in the week would absent himself on the plea that business called him from town. The way the thing came to a *denouement* was this: A sister visited her. One morning she stood upon the piazza, and as her supposed brother-in-law passed out, and when opposite the adjoining house, a servant girl, sweeping the front steps, says: "Good morning, Mr. G——." He barely took notice and passed on. The womanly curiosity of the sister was aroused, and she said to the girl: "Why, that is not Mr. G——." The girl replied that she guessed she knew, as she had lived in his family for five years. This but added fuel to the flame of curiosity, and the result was that she ascertained that her brother-in-law had a wife and five children residing in an elegant home about two miles away. She informed her sister of her discovery, and, under pretext of selling some jewelry, she called upon the wife number one. The first thing that she saw on entering the parlor was a full-length portrait of her supposed husband. Thus the truth of what her sister had told her being confirmed, she went home and there was a scene when the husband of two wives returned at evening. A separation followed. He entreated her to stay, and offered her money when he found her determined to go. She refused all—taking only her wardrobe and other personal articles. To complete the romance, she subsequently married another man, from whom she is now seeking a divorce on the ground of cruelty. So the virtuous city of shad-belly coats and broad-brims has its little vices as well as our own somewhat fast metropolis.

Apropos of this state of things, divorces continue to be granted here with great facility and in large numbers. Our German friends appear to be afflicted with the greatest amount of domestic infelicity, and figure most numerously in the applications to have the "silken band" severed.

VARIETIES.

Over three thousand rebel prisoners were buried within our city limits. Our Common Council having resolved to prevent intra-murial burials in future, and to remove the contents of the old cemeteries, have called upon the proper authorities to remove the bodies of the dead rebels. Our murderers, of which we had some ten or twelve, are getting off quite easily. All that have yet been tried have been adjudged guilty of manslaughter only, and a slight punishment inflicted. Under these encouraging circumstances we are not surprised that the killing at our saloons still continues. Some 165,000 hogs have been packed here thus far this season. Prices range unusually low. Money is still scarce, and many people find it inconvenient to meet their paper. There is a declining tendency generally in the market, and extremely close times are anticipated during the Winter.

The New-Orleans Custom-house—Mr. Washburne's Resolution of Inquiry.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 19.

We publish below a letter sent yesterday to a prominent official in Washington, from Collector KELLOGG, in reference to the resolution of inquiry offered by Representative WASHBURNE in the House on Monday last.

As will be seen, the Collector counts a full investigation of the affairs of the New-Orleans Custom-house.

We do not believe the Custom-house officials need fear anything, for, during the eighteen months that the present Collector has been in charge, we have heard no allegations of fraud, and we have no idea that any charge of this character can be sustained. As to the appointments which excluded Union men, as is alleged, there is no foundation whatever, so far as we are aware. The truth is, most of the appointees are officers and soldiers who have served in the Federal army.

We are informed that there exists a feeling of personal and political hostility on the part of Mr. WASHBURNE toward Collector KELLOGG. It is probable that some evil disposed person or persons, knowing these relations between the parties, which are said to have grown out of the Senatorial contests in Illinois, in the Winter of 1865, have incited Mr. WASHBURNE to the course he has seen proper to pursue. In addition to this there was, as we learn, a rencontre between these gentlemen, which is probably what Collector KELLOGG refers to in the closing sentence of his letter.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1866.

SIR: I have just this moment noticed in the evening paper a telegram from Washington that Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE offered a resolution to-day, which was passed by the House, in substance directing the Committee appointed to investigate the New-Orleans riot to examine into the alleged frauds in this Custom-house; also, the appointments made therein, to the exclusion of Union men, and all matters connected with the administration of the affairs with this Custom-house.

I write this communication for the purpose of respectfully requesting you, if consistent, to call upon Mr. WASHBURNE for any information or allegation of fraud in this Custom-house that may be in his possession, and also the source whence it emanates.

Mr. WASHBURNE is an honorable gentleman, and I assume he will not refuse such a request, in justice not only to myself and the officers connected with me, many of them formerly Northern men, but to the Department to which I have the honor to belong. I also respectfully request, if consistent, that you will forward to the Committee of Investigation at this place such facts as Mr. WASHBURNE may have in his possession and be willing to furnish you.

My object in writing this is to ascertain, if possible, the source from which the allegations referred to in the resolution of inquiry emanates, and for the purpose of affording, as in my judgment it may, greater facility for a thorough and rigid examination into all the affairs of this Custom-house, which I now most earnestly court.

It is easy to make allegations of this kind, and when made I submit it is but simple justice to the public officers upon whom such allegations reflect, as well as the Government, which is of course deeply concerned, that the truth or falsity thereof be ascertained.

I submit also that if such allegations have been made from mischievous motives, it is but justice to all concerned that the person or persons so making them be exposed.

I have, I think, good reason to believe that my administration of the affairs of this Custom-house has thus far been satisfactory to the Department, and that no complaints from a responsible source have been lodged there against me. If, however, such is the case, I respectfully request that the same be also forwarded to the Committee of Inquiry for their information.

The only fear I have is that the Congressional Committee coming here, as they do, mainly for the purpose of investigating affairs connected with the late riot, may not give this matter the attention that I, in common with other officers, could wish, and it has occurred to me that a written request from you to them, especially asking their attention to this matter, might induce them to give it more attention than they otherwise would.

I should hesitate thus to trouble you, except that your unvarying kindness to me since the commencement of our official relations has actuated me to thus trespass upon your indulgence.

In conclusion, I repeat my conviction that Mr. WASHBURNE, as an honorable gentleman, will not hesitate to do me full and complete justice in this matter, and that he will not be influenced to withhold any information in his possession, or the source from whence it came, in order to a full investigation and fair report, by reason of any personal difficulties that may have heretofore occurred between us.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. WM. P. KELLOGG.

Attempt to Destroy Life with an Infernal Machine.

THE CULPRIT DETECTED AND COMMITTED TO PRISON.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Sunday.

We have information of the attempt and frustration of one of the most nefarious schemes to destroy life by means of an infernal machine, that has come to our knowledge since the Arrison affair.

It appears that during the latter part of November, HOWARD GILLINGHAM, master mechanic at the Youngstown (Ohio) Railroad shops, had occasion to discharge from employment a lad, the son of one of the workmen, WILLIAM HOWARTH by name, which so incensed the latter that he determined to be revenged, and accordingly set about and prepared an infernal machine, consisting of a box containing half a pound of gunpowder, so arranged in a chamber as to explode by the friction of lucifer matches, in drawing the sliding lid of the box

The box was directed to "HOWARD GILLINGHAM, Youngstown Shops," and deposited where he would find it, as though received by express. Accordingly, on the morning of the 4th inst. GILLINGHAM found the box, but not comprehending why it was sent from Cleveland, because not expecting anything from that place, he regarded it with some degree of suspicion. The reason why the box was supposed to come from Cleveland, was that the card on which the address was written bore the express mark of that city.

The lid of the box was fastened by a screw, and was designed to open by a slide. GILLINGHAM drew the screw and started the lid an inch or two, when his eyes detected a few grains of gunpowder, and he concluded to go no further till he soaked the box in water. He immediately called witnesses to the operation, and after thoroughly steeping the box in water, he proceeded to open it, and found that it contained about half a pound of gunpowder and a bunch of matches, so placed as to ignite had the lid been pulled out as designed.

The animosity manifested toward GILLINGHAM by the man HOWARTH immediately caused suspicion to be attached to him, and in order to find how far he was culpable, the services of E. CRAVEN, an independent detective of this city, were called into requisition, and by means best known to the profession, he succeeded in discovering that HOWARTH was the guilty party. A warrant was procured, and a search of HOWARTH's house, at Youngstown, was made. The timber from which the box was made, and some of the nails and screws used in its construction, were found on his premises. The man who sold him the gunpowder was also found, and concealed in his house were about $350 worth of tools, and a steam gauge, which had been stolen from the works.

HOWARTH was immediately arrested and taken before the Mayor of Youngstown, on Thursday last, who committed him to prison to answer the charge of an attempt to kill, also to the charge of grand larceny. The culprit is represented as a malicious man, with sinister, dark eyes, black hair and low forehead. His trial will take place during the ensuing month, and will, undoubtedly, result in conviction.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STREET-CLEANING.

How It is Done in Other Cities—Letter from the President of the Board of Health to the Street Contractor—Report of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The following letter from JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health, embracing a report from Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, relative to street-cleaning, contains many valuable suggestions:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1866.

Jas. R. Whiting, Esq., Contractor for Street-Cleaning:

MY DEAR SIR: In the hope that valuable information could be obtained from the experience of other cities in the matter of street-cleaning, I requested our Superintendent to make inquiries in regard to the contumies and methods adopted in Boston for cleaning the streets and removing the garbage, ashes, &c. Herewith I send you his report, made after a full personal inspection of the appliances there in use and their success:

There are several features about their system which attracts attention and differs from ours. The City owns their own horses, carts, harness, depots, &c. The consequence is that they control entirely their service, and by the employment of further agents they keep the material of the department not only in good serviceable condition, but when it is seen on the streets, it reflects credit upon the city. The employes are able-bodied men, intelligent and obliging, as they should be, to enter as they do there upon the premises and remove the ashes, garbage, &c. By this more intelligent and controllable system, the garbage and swill are kept entirely separate from the ashes and rubbish, whereby all collections are made more valuable. This inspection has not been made, however, with a view of substituting another for the contract system under which you are employed, but for the purpose of suggesting improvements that may be adopted by you, which will not only facilitate the work, but actually add to your profits. It is with this view that I offer to you the following suggestions: The declared objects of the contracts which you have are to secure clean streets in this City, and protect the public health at a limited expenditure of money for the period of ten years. The object of giving the contracts for so long a period was confessedly to enable the contractors to make ample provisions for its economical execution. It was said that for a less period no one could venture upon the outlay of providing carts, horses, stables, repair shops and the like. This, then, was the motive in asking for a long term, and for this reason the Legislature granted the power to make a contract for ten years. But what have either the contractors or the City gained by this long-term contract? It is now one year and a half since this contract was awarded to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, and about six months since it came into your hands; and yet I am bound to declare that neither the employes nor the stock material have materially changed for the better in all that time. You employ for the most part the same men, carts, horses, and street implements employed by Mr. BOOLE, the Street Inspector, three years ago. If they were a disgrace to the City then, under a temporary arrangement, how much more so are they now, when a permanent contract for a term of ten years has been running over one year and a half? It would be unfair, certainly, to hold you responsible for the omissions of your predecessors; but you have now had the contract long enough in your hands to make permanent changes in both of the respects complained of; and without such changes I assume you cannot accomplish the declared objects set forth in the contract. My strong and often-expressed desire to see the streets of New-York clean, and all the coal-ashes and garbage properly removed and utilized, must be my apology for pressing upon you the importance of the following changes in your present system:

1. You should only employ good, able-bodied men, without regard to their nationality, politics or religion. These men should at all times be courteous to citizens and responsible for all omissions of duty. To enable citizens to aid you in securing these services, the men in your employ should wear some designation, either of dress or otherwise.

2. You should own and consequently wholly control all the carts, horses, power-sweepers, &c., which you require to perform the full service. You should also have stables, where the horses could not only be properly cared for while at work, but nursed when sick; you should have a blacksmith and repair shop, where your work could not only be done promptly, but in the most economical and substantial manner.

Each conveyance for the collection of ashes, garbage and swill should have compartments which would convey them separately, so that each might be converted to its proper use, and each cart should at all times while collecting have two men in a tendance, so as to avoid the practice of shoveling from the street after dumping from the barrels.

The value of this garbage and swill has never been appreciated. Your present practice of casting all into one cart is most wasteful; and, beside, the decomposing animal and vegetable substances create a nuisance when mingled with ashes and earth as filling. I have ascertained that each barrel of garbage and swill is worth twenty-five cents, and a responsible man is now ready to pay this price, delivered at any dock in this city. The same party now pays to several of our hotels from one to two thousand dollars per year each for their garbage and ashes. It is not too much to assume that, with proper management, the two sections of the house collections from the city will pay a large share of the cost of collecting. Your contract with the City requires that your drivers of ashes and garbage carts shall at all times give notice of their approach by the ringing of a bell. This they do not uniformly do, and the consequence is that the ashes and garbage are set out in pails, &c., on the sidewalk, at all hours of day and night, often to be overturned in the gutters and streets; and no proper regulations can be enforced by the police so long as your drivers omit this service. When your contemplated gong shall be attached to the cart, and struck by the revolving wheel, then, and not until then, can the police enforce such regulations as will at all times keep our streets and sidewalks clear from these offensive incumbrances.

4. Of the ashes and cinders collected by you it is estimated that fully five per cent. of the weight, if properly screened, would result in good burning coal. Cannot this valuable product be saved by properly constructed revolving or vibrating screens, stationed at the dumps and propelled by steam power? The same power that would propel the screens would, at the same time, elevate water to allay all dust that might arise in the process. If this suggestion should prove impracticable, I am sure that some plan can be devised by which the burying of thousands of tons of valuable coal cinders in New-Jersey flats can be avoided. This waste should be stopped. The satisfactory experience the past year of the collectors of stable manure satisfies me that all the street manure should, like the stable manure, go immediately on boats and be carried from the City. It is true your contract contemplates that, under certain restrictions, dumping-grounds are to be furnished you by the City. But I hope you will find it convenient to arrange for the regular and prompt removal of the street manure, and not, as heretofore, pile it upon the public docks and squares to await the opening of Spring. It may be that while mixed with snow and ice in mid-winter, time should be allowed for them to separate, but beyond the short time allowed for draining, our docks and public squares should not be incumbered with street accumulations.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that while I feel confident that you have undertaken the task of cleaning the City in good faith, yet I feel that you are embarrassed by some considerations which neither the public nor myself fully understand. Your well-known business enery, I am sure, would not permit you thus long to struggle under your present difficulties if this were not true. Let me advise at once rid yourself of all these embarrassments, control your employes, act with boldness, and you will be sustained by a generous public who desire your success.

Very truly, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

REPORT OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT DR. DALTON.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, M. B. HEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President M. B. H.:

SIR: Having in accordance with your request inquired into the manner in which the street-cleaning and the removal of ashes and house-garbage is conducted in the City of Boston, and made an inspection of the material and equipment used for the purpose, I beg respectfully to submit the following report:

The whole number of miles of streets swept is seventy-four; all are swept at least once in each week, Washington-street four times, and the other thoroughfares twice or oftener when their condition requires it. The men employed are all able-bodied and formed into gangs, each under a foreman, and consisting of a head sweeper, who passes through the centre of the street, with a long heavy birch broom, sweeping each way. He is closely followed by two men on his right and left rear, who sweep to the right and left respectively, these two followed again by other two sweepers, who carry the dirt still further to the right and left, until it forms in a long continuous row near the curb. Each of the last two sweepers are closely followed by two men with hoes, who gather the dirt at once into small heaps, which are immediately loaded into the carts which follow, accompanied by men with shovel and broom. These carts are in such number that as soon as one is filled and driven off another arrives to take its place. In this way the streets are rapidly and carefully cleaned. The carts are large, tight and heavy, handsomely painted and marked, and kept always clean. They are drawn by large, handsome horses, finely kept, with handsomely mounted harness. The sweepings are frequently sold. The past year they brought $1,438 75. Under the ordinances of the city, citizens are obliged to keep their ashes and garbage in separate and suitable receptacles and in a convenient place within their own premises, to be removed only by the city scavengers, at least twice a week. Thus is avoided the constant confusion and offence which results from the custom now prevailing in our own City, of having these refuse matters brought into the streets, and thence sooner or later removed by the scavengers, while at the same time the mass of animal and vegetable refuse becomes a source of considerable income to the contractor. The garbage wagon is a long and tightly covered wagon, the cover lifting by sections, and the wagon being provided with a trap toward its rear end, which can be removed only by the use of a wrench, and through which the wagon can be thoroughly washed. The horses and harness are of the same character as those for the street carts.

Each wagon is accompanied by two men—one driver and one helper—each provided with a large wooden bucket and a wooden scoop. They pass through a street, quietly entering each house or yard, and by means of their buckets transfer the contents of the receptacle there to the wagon. Each wagon passes through a certain specified district, and should any house be omitted, or any neglect occur, a complaint at the office of the Superintendent at once causes the detection of the man at fault. When the garbage wagons are loaded they are driven to the "Swill House," which is situated quite at the outskirts of the city, where it is delivered to the farmers who purchase it. This "Swill House" is simply a large barn-like structure, open on one side its whole length, and with a wide door-way at one end. The floor is level with the doorway at the end, while at the open side it is several feet above the ground. The city wagons enter at the doorway upon the floor, and are backed up to the edge on the open side. The farmers' wagons, which must be of the same tight-box character, are backed up reversely on the ground beneath. The contents are then readily transferred and taken at once into the country. This "Swill House" is supplied bountifully with water by hydrants at intervals along its closed side, by means of which it is kept constantly clean and entirely inoffensive. The garbage collected during the past year brought $6,500.

The ash-carts are similar in character to the street-carts, and the duty of the two men accompanying each is similar to that of the garbage men—the only difference being that they carry the ash-receptacle, which is always of iron, from the premises, and having emptied its contents, replace it. The ashes collected during the present year brought $3,352.

All these various horses, carts and wagons are kept in stables, of which there are two, situated respectively at the south and west ends. These stables are very large, and of a model construction. Each is surrounded by a large inclosure, bounded by a high brick wall, within which are also the various mechanic shops, where all the vehicles, harness and equipments of every kind are made and repaired. Each horse, harness and vehicle is in the care of the men attached to it, excepting regarding the feeding of the horses, which is attended to by special employes and assistants, lest the feed be wasted and the horses injured. Each stable is under the charge of a foreman, and the discipline is admirable. There is most perfect cleanliness and order, and every attention is given to economy in the sale of manure, &c. The manure sold during the past year brought $1,031 33.

The employes exclusive of the mechanics, the number and cost of which vary with the work to be done, are as follows:

Occupation	No.	Pay per month.
Foremen of stables and yard	2	$100.
Street Foreman	4	80.
Street Teamster	24	50.
Street Shovelers	32	48.
Street Sweepers	86	46.
Watchmen	2	75.
Men on Dump	4	46.
Driver ash-cart	31	46.
Helpers	36	44.
Driver garbage	21	44.
Helper garbage	27	43.
Grooms	9	46.
Feeders	3	52.

The number of horses employed is 93. The number of vehicles employed is as follows: 24 street-carts; 21 garbage-wagons; 31 ash-carts

The amount expended in thus cleaning the 74 miles of streets in Boston, and in removing the ashes and garbage is, after deducting the various receipts from the sale of sweepings, ashes, garbage, and manure, $155,939 53.

New-York has 210 miles of streets to be swept. Some of the streets of Boston are very steep, and readily washed by the rain, and so more readily kept clean than the level streets of this City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths in New-York and Brooklyn Last Week—Scarlatina Still Predominant—Destruction of Life by Fire.

The total number of deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22, was 378, being 55 less than the number recorded during the previous week.

There were 64 deaths in the public institutions, as follows: New-York Hospital, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Emigrant's Refuge, Ward's Island, 5; Almshouse, 12; Charity Hospital, 3; Colored Home, 4; Lunatic Asylum, 3; Nursery Hospital, 2; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1;] Mount Sinai Hospital, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 28.

Of the whole number of deaths reported, there were: Men, 90; women, 85; boys, 113; girls, 90; adults, 175; children, 203; males, 203; females, 175; colored persons, 9.

The ages recorded were as follows: Under one year, 87; under two, 37; under three, 23; under four, 11; under five, 12; under ten, 17; under fifteen, 6; under twenty, 10; twenty and under forty, 86; forty and under sixty, 53; sixty and under eighty, 29; eighty and upward, 7. Total at all ages, 378.

The nativities of persons who died were as follows: British America, 3; England, 8; Germany, 38; Holland, 1; Ireland, 78; Scotland, 3; Switzerland, 2; United States, 245.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table presents at a view the location of zymotic cases of death throughout the City:

Wards.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards) —Census of 1860.
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	8	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	3,707
3.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	14	21,994
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3,741
5.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	11	20,898
6.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	46,308
7.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	8	1	14	39,723
8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	19	29,366
9.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	19	30,051
10.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	21	59,263
11.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	15	36,047
12.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	14	44,659
13.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	28,097
14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	11	27,866
15.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	46,193
16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	12	31,770
17.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	2	23	67,464
18.	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	11	32,941
19.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	—	38	52,941
20.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	22	67,554
21.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	2	14	44,620
22.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	23	61,749
	—	23	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	51	89	9	378	814,354

‖Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
¶Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following is a table of the summary of the causes of death for the week:

Miasmatic diseases	78	Generative system	1
Enthetic diseases	1	Developmental (child'd)	11
Diathetic	14	Developmental (women)	2
Tubercular diseases	92	Developmental (age)	8
Nervous system	55	Developmental (nutrition)	6
Circulatory system	13	Accident	22
Respiratory system	13	Homicide	1
Digestive system	13	Suicide	1
Urinary system	15		
Total			378

DR. HARRIS' LETTER.

The following is Dr. HARRIS' weekly communication relative to the vital statistics:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS,
Dec. 26, 1866.

In the week ending Dec. 22 there were 378 deaths in New-York, including 64 in the institutions. There were 120 deaths in Brooklyn. This is an unusually low mortality for this season in New-York. Exclusive of 24 deaths in the Island institutions, the yearly rate was 25 and ½ in Brooklyn, and in New-York 11 per 1,000. Zymotic diseases killed 78 persons, or 24.64 of all that died in New-York, while in Brooklyn the same disease destroyed only 17 or 13—18 per cent. of all. Scarlatina continues to be a prominent disease in this class. It was fatal in 23 cases in New-York and in 6 cases in Brooklyn. Typhus and typhoid fever destroyed but eight lives in the two cities. Fatal diarrhœal diseases have nearly disappeared from both cities. There were 87 deaths in the first year of infancy, in New-York, and 170 in

homeward, and a hard bed of stone in a police station-house cell all night. The most of these cases were dismissed with a simple reprimand, while the "regulars" were fined and then allowed to take their departure.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION.—The clerks in the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Metropolitan Board of Health, on Christmas Day presented to Mr. JOHN BOWNE, their chief, a handsome gold-headed ebony cane, as a testimonial of their respect for him as a faithful officer, a kind superior and a gentleman. The cane was accompanied by a brief but kind letter, containing good wishes for Mr. B.'s welfare, long life and enjoyable health. Those who have opportunity of daily intercourse at the Bureau in which Mr. BOWNE is chief clerk, can testify that such a token of esteem is richly deserved, and it is hoped that the cane in question will not be needed as a support until a very remote period in his lifetime. The clerks, who, it appears, dislike partiality, also acknowledged Dr. HARRIS, their chiefest, in a becoming and suggestive manner.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—A meeting of the Commission appointed by Congress to decide upon a site for a new Post-office, was held yesterday at the Post-office. Nothing of a definite character transpired except an indorsement of the former proceedings of the Commission in their action with the Committee appointed by the Common Council. At the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. RANDALL, the Postmaster-General, was introduced to the clerks of the office, and was received with three cheers. He stated that he had endeavored to obtain an increase of the salaries of the clerks, and he hoped to be able to accomplish that object. He complimented the several employes of the establishment on their strict attention to duty, and wished them such future success as their arduous duties merited.

ACCIDENT AT A POLICE-STATION.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JAS. REILLY was arrested by Officer YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of disorderly conduct in assaulting FRANCIS M. PEAK, of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street. While on their way to the Twenty-second-street Station-house, the officer and his prisoner were followed by a large crowd of friends of the culprit, who were greatly excited. On reaching the door of the Station-house these persons seemed determined on gaining admission, but were prevented by the Police. One of them, GAY KENNEDY by name, was pushed aside by Officer JACKSON, and falling, broke his leg. He was removed to his residence.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—During Christ-

A DARING TRANSACTION.—When the distillery of ADAM KLEIN, No. 201 East Twenty-fifth-street, was seized last week, it was placed in charge of an officer of the Revenue service, who remained at his post till Saturday morning. At that time he was relieved from duty in a very curious manner. Several men went to the establishment, and presented an order which purported to be signed by Collector SHOOK, commanding the officer in charge to give up the premises. The place was accordingly surrendered. The new parties then locked up the doors, and during the night returned and broke through the wall into a bonded store, from which they stole ten barrels of whisky. Two of the parties engaged in this bold operation were arrested and held for trial.

ANOTHER LARGE DISTILLERY SEIZED.—The whisky business appears to pay for taking heavy risks. Hence the fact that so many persons have been induced to invest in it; although the efforts to evade the Internal Revenue Law would not lead people to imagine that whisky distillation is a paying enterprise, providing the distiller pays his taxes and conducts a legitimate trade. Yesterday morning a raid was made upon a distillery at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, by the Revenue officers, who are now in charge of the premises. JUDAH PIERCE is the alleged proprietor, and the capacity of the establishment is said to be 500 gallons per day.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE.—The portion of the City Hall Park which the City Government propose to sell to the General Government as a site for a new Post-office extends from the southern end of the park, excluding the extreme angle, 300 feet along Broadway, and the same distance along Park-row. The line forming the northern boundary of the site is 330 feet in length, and that forming the southern boundary, the extreme angle being excluded, 118 feet in length. The fountain and basin are included in the site, and where they now are will probably be the court-yard of the new building.

mas evening as car No. 64 of the Avenue A line was passing Twenty-first-street, TIMOTHY DOLAN attempted to cross the track in front of the horses' heads. So close was he to the animals that they knocked him down, and he would have been run over by the car had not JOHN MCNEIL, the driver, been prompt in applying the brake. DOLAN, on being extricated from his perilous position, wholly uninjured, explained his apparently reckless conduct by stating that he was deaf, and had not perceived the car as he came round the corner.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—On Christmas night a party composed of some of the most prominent citizens of the Tenth Ward with their ladies, paid a "surprise" visit to Mr. NATHANIEL BUCKBEE, at his residence, and there presented him with a tangible evidence of their esteem, in the shape of a costly and handsomely framed set of resolutions, surrounded by a group, in oval form, of the photographs of the donors, executed by LEWIS. The occasion was a happy one to all who were present.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 395 Cherry-street, over the remains of MARY ANN GRIFFIN, 2 years of age, whose death was caused by burns received on Saturday. The mother left her three children alone for a few minutes, and the deceased went to the stove at which her clothes caught fire. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—Mystic Star Division, No. 60, of the Sons of Temperance, lately instituted in this City, give their first musical and literary entertainment (free) this evening at the Allen-street M. E. Church. A good programme at so low a figure will undoubtedly draw together a large number of the friends of the cause.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—In the United States Circuit and District Courts, yesterday, Mr. S. G. COURTNEY, United States District Attorney, moved for their adjournment, to give an opportunity to the Court officers to attend the funeral of J. G. DE FIGANIERE E. MORAO, the late Portuguese Minister. Motion granted.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—THOMAS MALLOY, 62 years of age, fell from the dock foot of Eighth-street, East River, on Tuesday evening. Search for the body resulted in its speedy recovery. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased resided at No. 354 East Tenth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUMMARY.—An unknown man was run over by a car in Furman-street on Christmas evening, and sustained a fracture of one leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. The injured man is about 25 years of age, dressed in black coat and light pantaloons. He wore a light mustache....JAMES PLASS, a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., was arrested some days since for non-payment of fines incurred by not attending drills, and committed to jail. He was brought before Judge GILBERT yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge applied for, on the grounds that he had not signed the regimental roll, and that he was a minor at the time he joined the regiment. The case, after some remarks by counsel, was adjourned in order to obtain evidence as to PLASS' age....The case of JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, arrested under similar circumstances, was not decided yesterday, in consequence of the coldness of the Court-room, the heaters being defective.....The Court-rooms in the new Court-house have been as cold as a barn during the past week, in consequence of the disarrangement of the heaters. Judge REYNOLDS has been compelled to try several cases recently in the office of his clerk.....JAMES DOWNING, residing at No. 1 Harris-court, fell from the back stoop of his residence on Christmas night, and sustained a fracture of the skull, causing death in a few minutes thereafter.....The contest over the property of the late JAMES ARLINGTON BENNETT, which has been in litigation for some years, has been finally settled. The validity of the marriage of the lady who claimed to be the wife of Mr. BENNETT being disputed by the relatives, the case was tried before the Surrogate's Court, and a decision rendered in favor of the relatives. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but proceedings were stayed by an agreement between the parties by which Mrs. BENNETT retains a life interest in the estate. All costs are to be paid on the withdrawal of the suit.....JOHN COLMORE was found dead in his bed at No 132 Smith-street yesterday morning. The cause is supposed to have been apoplexy.....Last evening a boy named ROBERT HORAN, while climbing up a new building on the corner of Clinton and Warren streets, was struck on the head by a stone, causing a fracture of the skull. The boy died shortly thereafter.

APPLICATION TO BE RETAINED AS RECTOR DENIED.—The case of Rev. E. F. REMINGTON against ARTHUR SINCLAIR and others, was decided by Judge GILBERT, of the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday in favor of the respondents. The issues involved are, briefly, that, on the 28th of November last, an election was held by the Wardens of the Church of the Atonement for a pastor for one year. Mr. REMINGTON was a candidate, and the vote stood 5 for to 5 against. The Senior Warden, Mr. SINCLAIR, who presided at the election, claimed a casting vote, and, deciding that Mr. REMINGTON was not elected, refused to induct him into office. Mr. REMINGTON obtained a writ of *mandamus* to compel Mr. SINCLAIR to give him a certificate of election. After argument by counsel, a decision adverse to the claims of Mr. REMINGTON was made by the Court.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN INSTANTLY KILLED.—The woman who was killed on Christmas evening by being run over by a railroad car, corner of Fulton avenue and Downing street, had not been identified up to last evening. The deceased is of medium size, well dressed, and appears to be about 25 years of age. She is believed to have been employed as a servant. The accident occurred by getting off the platform of the up car, and at the same time a down car was coming from the opposite direction. The horses knocked her down, and the wheels passing over her body she was literally cut in two. JOHN DORAN, the driver of the up car, and HARVEY H. SNYDER, the conductor of the down car, were arrested, and are held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

THE GREENPOINT HOMICIDE.—Sergeant BRENNAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested a man named PATRICK FLAHERTY, on a charge of causing the death of a young man named GEORGE BRADBURY, residing at Hunter's Point, by striking him over the head with a quoit. The alleged offence was committed several weeks ago, during a quoiting match at the Old Homestead, in Van Cott-avenue, Greenpoint. BRADBURY'S skull was fractured at the time, but he lingered until the 16th inst. FLAHERTY don't deny striking the deceased with a quoit, but claims that it was accidentally done. He will be handed over to the Queen's County authorities for trial.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Three young men named THOMAS NOLAN, JOHN WHITE and T. NOLAN, were yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY, charged with knocking down and robbing Mr. CHARLES CLOSS, of No. 228 North Fifth-street, E. D. The offence was committed about 10:30 o'clock on Monday night in North Sixth-street. The assailed party lost a silver watch. The prisoners proved an *alibi*.

THE OUTRAGE ON SEWING WOMEN.—The examination of the prisoners, QUINN, MONAHAN, HINESON and MCCORMACK, who stand charged with the atrocious outrage on the three sewing women in North Seventh-street, Eastern District, on the 2d inst., was brought to a conclusion before Justice DAILEY yesterday afternoon. Judgment will probably be rendered this morning.

RIVER THIEVES.—A Hunter's Point Constable yesterday morning surprised two river thieves while loading their boats with old iron at the Long Island Railroad depot. The thieves abandoned their boat, which was marked "licensed," and effected their escape.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2316—Hall vs. Wechster et al.	2504—Bennett vs. Corn.
2179—Same vs. Same.	1818—Gould vs. Wolfsohn.
1233—Bernhardt et al. vs. Wanman et al.	249½—Paton vs. Butterfield.
2460—Crow vs. Miller.	670—Campbell vs. the Mayor, &c.
130—McCready et al. vs. Johnson et al.	1067—Kiersted vs. Clarke.
2462—Ogden vs. Harwood.	1684—Copeland vs. Watson.
2421—Darrah vs. Scullin.	547—Chase vs. Loyd.
1993—Benton vs. Myers.	1469—Anderson vs. Min. Min. Company.
861—Ballatine et al. vs. Henry.	1615—Bloomfield vs. Stoman.
29½—Leland et al. vs. Leland.	2275—Caffid vs. Kelty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Mason, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.	204—Delavan vs. Duncan.
191—Sommers vs. Adams.	205—Westhead vs. Thompson.
194—Little vs. Turnure.	206—Byrnes vs. Loughran.
196—Palmer vs. Roe et al.	207—Carey vs. Gaynor.
103—Caggill vs. McAloney.	208—Trimm vs. Marsh.
199—Ouff vs. Doriam.	209—Coane vs. Malone.
200—Davis, Jr., vs. Masterson et al.	210—Willard vs. Raymond.
201—Clarke vs. Smith.	211—Hoffman vs. Schultz et al.
202—Dougherty vs. Smith et al.	212—Same vs. Same.
203—The Corn Exchange Insurance Company vs. Babcock et al.	213—Stewart vs. Schultz et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
55—Wardwell vs. Fosdick.	131—Scott vs. Gazee.
57—McAdam vs. Carson.	133—Hume vs. Hume.
58—Hatterson vs. Bergen.	143—Ferraid vs. Cheesebrough.
61—Smith vs. Woodworth.	144—Goodyear, Jr., vs. The Phœnix Rubber Co.
74—The People, &c., ex rel. Maxeille vs. Beebe.	150—Work vs. Tighe.
80—Babcock vs. Russell.	156—Smith vs. Harriman.
82—Baxter vs. Babcock.	158—Moore vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
86—Hendricks vs. Stark.	
91—Salem vs. Fruelich.	
100—Replier vs. Willis.	

The General Call is No. 160—McNeal vs. O'Brien.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by AlVier, Hearne and Gross, J. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—The following is the Calendar for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 27, 28 and 29:

Nos.	
1—Gibson vs. Panama Railroad Co.	14—Wilson vs. Logan.
2—Robinson vs. James.	15—Topping vs. Jacobs.
3—Guken vs. Roberts.	16—Smith vs. Nopful.
4—Muhein vs. Wood.	17—Swift vs. Brown.
5—Sherwood vs. Fabbin.	18—Walters vs. Vanderbilt.
6—Haggert vs. Cockroft.	19—Bancarelle vs Baxter, impleaded.
7—Murtha vs. Glas.	20—Fitzsimmons vs. The Same.
8—Wulf vs. Schierenberg.	21—Maurice vs. National Steam Navigation Co.
9—Olzen vs. The Same.	22—Freeland vs. McKillup.
10—Pinning vs. Falke.	
11—Wull vs. Focho.	
12—Seiger vs. Arnoux.	

The Arrest of "Gen." William Walker for Violation of the Neutrality Laws in New-Orleans, in 1857—Arrest and Bail—Obligations of Bail, and their Relation to the Defendant—Distinction—Where the Statute does Not Prescribe Imprisonment for the Offence—Appearance by Counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

William Walker and S. F. Slatter, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—The hero of this case, the "gray-eyed man of destiny," has been dead these eight years, and yet his appeal, or the appeal of his surety from the judgment declaring Walker's recognizance forfeited for non-appearance on the day fixed, when under arrest for setting on foot his expedition against the Territories of Nicaragua and Costa Rica—of familiar memory—is just submitted to the consideration of the Court. Yet the questions to be decided are important, and, together with the history of the proceedings, the case is rendered interesting.

Walker was arrested under a warrant of the District Court at New-Orleans, on the charge above noted, in violation of the sixth section of the act of April 20, 1818, which declares such offence a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine, not exceeding $3,000, and imprisonment for not more than three years. He was brought into Court Nov. 11, 1857, and entered into a recognizance in the sum of $2,000, with Slatter as his surety, subject to the usual conditions for his appearance, &c.

On the day mentioned in the recognizance, November 17, following, he failed to appear in Court in person, but his attorney and counsel, Pierre Soulé, claimed the right to represent and appear for him in answer to the recognizance. This right was however denied, and upon motion of the District-Attorney the recognizance was declared forfeited, and judgment directed to be entered thereon; and subsequently on the 5th of January, 1858, the Court, after due proclamation, rendered judgment against Walker and his surety, *in solido*, for $2,000, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from date until paid. The judgment not having been signed, on January 9 the counsel of the surety moved the Court that the judgment be suspended for thirty days, with a view to the production of the body of Walker in discharge of the recognizance, the surety swearing that he was positive it could be effected within thirty days.

This motion the Court refused, and on the 12th of January signed the judgment. The motion was denied on the ground that it was not shown that Walker did not wilfully leave the jurisdiction of the Court in violation of the express terms of his recognizance.

The points made by Mr. Soulé against the declaration of forfeiture and judgment against the surety, were, first, that in cases of misdemeanor a defendant may appear by counsel, and that he, as counsel for the defendant, having appeared, no judgment of forfeiture could legally be rendered; and, second, that until there be a judgment for forfeiture entered up against the principal in the recognizance, the surety cannot be called upon to pay the penalty.

The learned Judge, in his opinion, said, that in the absence of statute, the Courts of the United States were governed in their practice in criminal cases by the rules of the English Common Law; but that he was aware of no instance in this country, at least in the Courts of the United States, where an appearance by counsel, in a criminal cause, has been considered sufficient.

No one appears in support of the writ of error. The Government submits that, in theory of law, a man's bail are jailors of his own choosing, and the obligation they assume is to as effectually secure his appearance, and put him as much under the power of the Court, as if he had been in the custody of the proper officer. (Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, Bk. 2, ch. 16, § 84; 1 Bacon's Abr., 597; Petersdorff on Bail, 515.)

The terms of this recognizance import a personal appearance as strongly as if the condition expressly obligated the defendant to appear in person. The offence with which he was charged was punishable absolutely with imprisonment. The statute does not invest the Court with any discretion, except as to the amount of the fine to be imposed. This fact is of controlling importance in construeing the recognizance with the view of determining the precise contract which the surety made. If, in the case of an offence punishable only by fine, or by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, the Court has power to waive the personal appearance of the party, and to allow him to appear by counsel when the recognizance does not expressly find him to appear in person—a doctrine, however, opposed to all theory and practice; the Court, in the case of such an offence as this, has no authority to exercise any similar discretion.

The condition in this recognizance obliged the defendant to appear on the 7th November, and not to depart without leave of the Court; importing as fully and strongly as if it had been expressed, corporal presence and personal appearance. But if the obligation in question be placed upon the lowest footing, which is, that the motion made in this case by the counsel for the accused was subject to the discretion of the Court to grant or refuse it, no writ of error will lie on the decision of the Court refusing to exercise its discretion in favor of the accused. (Morsall vs. Hall, 13 How., 215; Evans vs. Phillips, 4 Wh., 73; Young vs. Black, 7 Cranch, 565.)

Henry Stanbery, Atty.-Gen.; J. Hubley Ashton, Asst. Atty.-Gen.

Maritime Lien—New-Jersey a Foreign State—Power of a Master.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

OPINION.

Elias Ross et al. vs. The Steamboat Nevisink.—SHIPMAN, J.—R. Cornell White, owner of the steamboat *Nevisink*, on the 12th of March, 1866, chartered her to Benjamin C. Thornal and Lewis B. Hine. She was to be run on safe water, and not more than ninety miles per day. The owner was to appoint the pilot and engineer, and the charterers were to pay them as well as all the other running expenses of the boat, including wages, fuel, &c.; and pay the owner ninety ($90) dollars per day as charter money. The charterers put her on the route from New-York, where both they and the owner resided, to New-Brunswick, in the State of New-Jersey, and continued to run her there until some time in April of the same year. Among other necessary supplies, the boat needed coal, which was purchased by the master of the libelants, from time to time, at New-Brunswick, where the latter reside and carry on their business of coal merchants, and was there delivered to the boat. The coal was purchased by the master for the exclusive use of the boat, and was used to enable her to perform her trips on the route, over which she daily ran, carrying passengers and freight. The coal was charged by the libelants, on their books, as they delivered it, to the "steamboat *Nevisink* and owners;" and not being all paid for, this libel is brought to recover the balance still due. The libel alleges that Thornal was master, and purchased the coal acting for and on behalf of the owners, and that the same was supplied on the credit of the boat and owner. The owner filed his claim denying that Thornal was master, or had any authority as such, or as agent of the boat—sets out the substance of the charter party—avers that the libelants had knowledge of the same at the time when the coal was furnished; that they furnished the same on the credit of the charterers, and that the latter had means and credit at New-Brunswick for that purpose. The answer also alleges that the *Nevisink* is a domestic vessel, and that no maritime lien attached in favor of the libelants for these supplies of coal, and that therefore this Court has no jurisdiction over the cause. The question raised by the last allegation cited may be disposed of in a few words. The supplies in question were confessedly furnished in a State out of that to which the vessel belongs. In view of our maritime laws, for all purposes of this nature, the several States are foreign to each other. When, therefore, necessary supplies are properly furnished to a vessel on her credit, in any State out of which she belongs, a lien upon her is given by the general maritime law which the Admiralty Courts of the United States uniformly enforce. This doctrine is too familiar and well settled to require citation of authorities here in support of it. (See Parsons' Maritime Law, vol. 1, p. 492 and notes.) The main struggle of the parties in the present case is over the question whether or not the act of the master, under the circumstances, bound the boat for the payment of this coal. So far as this question depends upon principles of law the doctrines laid down in Thomas vs. Osborn and Pratt vs. Reed in the 19 How. must guide this Court. I do not feel called upon to discuss how far, if at all, those cases have modified the law as it existed before. The rules enunciated in them by the Supreme Court are explicit, and it is the duty of this Court to apply them whenever a proper state of facts is presented. The fact that the master in this case was one of the charterers, and that he and the other charterer were owners *pro hac vice*, does not affect the right of the libelants to maintain this suit. Owners *pro hac vice* cannot, without a special authority, bind the real owners personally, but this being an action *in rem* and not *in personam* against the owners, that question is not in the case. In the case of Thomas vs. Osborne, (19 How. 29,) Mr. Justice Curtis in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "Nor do we think the fact that the master was charterer and owner *pro hac vice* necessarily deprived him of this power. It is true, it does not exist in a place where the owner is present. (The *St. Jago de Cuba*, 10 Wheat, 409.) But this doctrine cannot be safely extended to the case of an owner *pro hac vice* in command of the vessel. Practically this special ownership leaves the enterprise subject to the same necessities as if the master was master merely, and not the charterer, and the maritime law gives him the same power to borrow to meet that necessity as if he were not charterer." And again, on p. 30, "In our law, if the master is the agent of the owners, his contracts are obligatory on them personally. When he acts on his own account he does not create any obligation on them. But it does not follow that he may not bind the vessel. In Hickox vs. Buckingham, (18 How.,) it was held that contracts of affreightment entered into by the master, within the scope of his apparent authority as master, bind the vessel to the merchandise for the performance of such contracts, wholly irrespective of the ownership of the vessel; and whether the master be the agent of the general or special owner—and this upon the principle that the general owner must be presumed to consent, when he lets the vessel, that the master may make such contracts, which operate as a tacit hypothecation of the vessel." This doctrine loses none of its force when applied to the act of the master in procuring necessary supplies to navigate his vessel. Valin says: "Through all time, by the use and custom of the seas, it has been allowable for the master to borrow money on bottomry, or otherwise upon the hull and keel of the vessel, for repairs, provisions and other necessaries, to enable him to continue his voyage." He has the same authority to do this when he is charterer and special owner, as when he is master only. In the one case he can only bind the ship and himself personally; in the other he can bind both the ship and his general owners, as well as himself. We come now to the question whether the master in this case, by his contract with the libelants, bound the *Nevisink* to pay for the coal furnished. The solution of this question depends upon three facts: first, whether it was needful; second, whether it was furnished on the credit of the ship; and, third, whether there was an apparent necessity for the master to have a credit to enable him to procure it. That the coal was needful to enable this steamboat to perform her trips needs no argument to prove. A regular and daily supply was indispensable to her employment, and to enable her charterers to earn the means of paying the general owner the charter-money stipulated. I think, too, that the testimony shows that it was furnished on the credit of the boat; that both Capt. Thornal and the libelants so understood it. The Captain had not available means adequate to this purpose, and before he purchased the coal in question he says he applied to his co-charterer and found that he had none. The libelants charged, in every instance, the coal to "steamboat *Nevesink* and owners." (See the bark *Chusan*, 2 Story's R., p. 468.) I conclude, therefore, that it was understood by both parties to the purchase that the boat would be responsible for the payment. No doubt Capt. Thornal intended to pay for the coal out of the earnings of the boat, (and he did, in fact, pay some,) but I find nothing in the proof to warrant the inference that either he or the libelants understood that the contract rested on his personal credit.

It remains to be considered whether there was an apparent necessity for the master to have this coal on the credit of the boat. In the case of Thomas vs. Osborn, already cited, Mr. Justice Curtis, speaking for the majority of the Court, (19 How., 31) says: "To constitute a case of apparent necessity, not only must the supplies be needful, but it must be apparently necessary for the master to have a credit to procure them. If the master has funds of his own, which he ought to apply to the purchase of supplies which he is bound by the contract of hiring to furnish himself, and (or ?) if he has funds of the owners, which he ought to apply to pay for the repairs, then no case of actual necessity exists. And if the lender knows these facts, or has the means by the use of due diligence to ascertain them, then no case of apparent necessity exists to have a credit; and the act of the master in procuring a credit does not bind the interest of the general owners of the vessel." And Mr. Justice Nelson, speaking for the Court in Pratt vs. Reed (19 How., 331) declares that the existence of this apparent necessity for a credit upon the vessel, at the time of procuring the supplies, must be proved. His language is: "This proof is as essential as that of the necessity of the article itself." Now it appears from the proofs that the master had no funds of the general owner, and therefore could apply none to the purchase of this coal. An effort was made on the trial to prove that White, the general owner, was well known in New-Brunswick, where the coal was purchased, to be a man of property, and that he had a credit there to which the master might have resorted. This attempt failed, for only one person there is proved to have known him. But if he was ever so well known there, and had undoubted credit in that market, it is difficult to see how this fact could tend to prove that no necessity existed for the master to resort to the credit of the boat; for he, being charterer, could not have bound the owner personally, and therefore, the credit of the owner would have been of no avail to the master. This would have certainly been the case had the general owner been known to the libelants, and with reasonable diligence they could have ascertained that Thornal and Hine were special owners. The master would then not have been apparently the agent of the general owner, and therefore could not have made a valid contract on his behalf, or one by which he would have been bound. It appears that, at the time of the purchase of this coal Thornal had in his hands, arising out of the current earnings of the boat, three or four hundred dollars; but he at the same time had other and pressing demands arising out of the necessary and daily wants of the boat. The crew were to be paid, and a multitude of items which go to make up the running expenses of such a boat to be attended to. This small amount was no more than a prudent man engaged in such an enterprise ought to have kept on hand from day to day. The only other evidence touching the pecuniary ability of the master, simply shows that he was engaged in a heavy speculation in oats, and had twelve or fourteen thousand dollars invested in it, carrying, as he says, a large quantity "on a margin." This speculation was not in New-Brunswick where this coal was purchased, but in New-York or Brooklyn. These oats, or the speculative contract relating to them, were not available funds in the hands of the master, such as the maritime law regards as sufficient to take away his authority to resort to the credit of his vessel. Whether he could have disposed of his interest in this speculation in the then state of the market, and had a dollar left, does not appear. The conclusion on the whole case is, that he bound the boat in this contract with the libelants. Let a decree be entered in their favor, and, unless the parties can agree in regard to the amount, let an order of reference be made to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount due.

For libelant, Mr. Welch and Mr. Donohue; for claimant, Messrs. D. & T. McMahon.

Morris and Ely vs. The Nevesink.—This was a similar case, the only difference of fact being that the libelants resided in New-York and the coal was furnished at New-Brunswick, by their agent there.

Held by the Court—That this fact makes no difference. The coal was furnished by the libelants' agent under preëxisting authority of a general character, and without any knowledge of her ownership. If a merchant in New-York has an agency in any foreign port for the sale of coal or other supplies, and his agent furnishes a New-York ship, the residence of the principal here, where the ship belongs, is no bar to his right to proceed *in rem*. New-Brunswick for this purpose is a foreign port.

Decree for libelant with a reference to a Commissioner.

The Burning-fluid Cases.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. Jacob Ballinger.—This case, which is known as one of the burning-fluid cases, in which a *certiorari* has been issued to Mr. Commissioner Osborn, was brought up before the Court yesterday morning.

Mr. Donohue, who appeared for the defendant, said that the Commissioner would attend the Court with his minutes, in obedience to the *certiorari*, at any time which should be fixed.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Courtenay, said that the case would probably be argued for the Government by Mr. Tracy, the District-Attorney of the Eastern District, as he was familiar with the questions involved.

The matter was then postponed, by agreement, till Wednesday of next week.

An Officer of the United States Army May Not Treat With Contempt a Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued By a State Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 26.

In the matter for the application of the discharge of John O'Conner from his enlistment in the United States Army.

OPINION BY INGRAHAM, J.—I do not concur in the opinion that an officer of the United States Army may treat with contempt the writ of *habeas corpus* issued under the authority of the State, and discharge the writ merely on a return by him that he is acting under the laws of the United States. If that is a sufficient answer to the writ he should appear, in obedience to the writ, and show that his return is true. Nor do I think that an enlistment of a minor, under the age of 18, is valid by any of the laws of the United States, when such law expressly forbids the enlistment of persons under the age of 18. Nor is it a sufficient excuse for this violation of the law to say that the act makes the oath of the recruit conclusive evidence as to his age. It is so between the recruit and the United States, but it certainly cannot be held to be sufficient to deprive a parent of the right to the services of his child while the statute also secures to the parent the control of his child if under 18 years of age. Any other construction of law would enable a recruiting officer to perpetrate great frauds on the rights of parents and their children, by merely inserting in the enlistment papers an age above eighteen as the age of the recruit. By the act of Congress, of 1861, minors over the age of eighteen may be enlisted. It is also provided by the act of 1862; and Congress undoubtedly possesses the power to authorize the enlistment of persons under that age. This they have not done, but, on the contrary, have forbidden it. See act of February, 1862. I do not consider the enlistment of the recruit in the present case valid, but am of the opinion that it was made in direct violation of law, and that the recruit should be discharged. A question, however, has been raised as to the power of a Judge of the State Court to grant the relief sought for. There have been several cases in which it has been held that such power should not be exercised, and within the past year two or three cases have been before the Judges of this Court in this district, in which a similar ruling has been adopted. I do not purpose, therefore, to examine this question any further than to follow such decisions, until a review shall be had of some of those cases by the Courts; leaving to the petitioner to review this decision by *certiorari* to the General Term, or to seek that relief which it seems to me he is entitled to, by an application to one of the Judges of the United States Courts. I cannot believe that such a direct violation of the act of Congress would be sustained on such an application. The writ before me is dismissed.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 26.

By Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the application for the discharge of JOHN O'CONNER from his enlistment in the United States Army, writ dismissed. S. S Brown vs. Chas. A. Gregory, &c.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jacob Steettheimer et al. vs. The Home Insurance Company of New-Haven; defendant may answer in five days from date on payment of costs of the motion, $10. John Graham vs. John H. McCunn; motion granted. Jacob Steettheimer et al. vs. Isaac Ruhman; motion denied, $7 costs to abide event, but with leave to renew on affidavit on payment of costs. Horace B. Claflin et al. vs. Isaac Ruhman; motion denied, $7 costs to abide event, but with leave to renew on affidavit on payment of costs. John H. Schultz vs. The Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company; motion granted. Charlotte Wilson, by Guardian, vs. Henry Harrenbeck; see memorandum with clerk. Isaac D. Roderick et al. vs. Joseph Friend et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. Daniel vs. Daniel; alimony from date of referee's report at $7 50 per week, and counsel fee of $125 allowed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 26, 1866.

3,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅜	50 Erie Railroad......	68½
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	105½	550 do	68⅞
5,050 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	107¼	1500 do	68⅝
		2100 do	68¼
4,000 U.S.6s.10-40s, C.	99¼	100 do...2d cal.b3	67
15,000 U. S. 5s.10-40..R.	99	100 do	66⅞
10,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s First Ser. L'ge	104⅝	300 do......b30	67⅛
		300 do	67
1,500 do....2d Ser.	104⅛	100 Erie R. Pr.	84½
10,000 do	104⅛	200 Reading R.	105⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	92	1000 do	105¼
6,000 do	92⅛	500 do....2d call	104⅞
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	92	100 Mich. Cen. R.	108
		300 do	107⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	69¼	100 do......b30	108
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	69¼	200 do	107⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅞	100 M. S. & N. I.	82½
10,000 do	28⅞	100 do	82⅜
30,000 do	28⅝	600 do	82¼
1,000 Erie 1st M.	102	50 do	82
3,000 Erie 5th M.	93	100 do..2d call.s30	81⅛
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	114	1300 Ill. Cen. R.	117⅛
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	102¾	100 do......s30	117¼
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	91½	200 do.....2d call	117
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	101	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	87
2,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	100⅛	1200 do	87⅛
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	100	100 Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
25 Corn Ex. Bk.	120	300 do	45⅝
300 Canton Co.	45⅛	500 do	45⅜
100 Cumb. Coal. Pr.	66⅛	100 do......b30	45⅜
200 West. U. Tel.	45¼	100 do......b30	45⅝
100 do	45⅛	400 do	45½
10 do	45½	800 do	45⅜
100 do.......b10	45⅛	100 do.....2d call	45
10 West. U. Tel., Rus-Extension	96¾	100 do	44¾
		100 do......b10	45
100 South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	113	100 do......b30	45
100 Atlantic S.S.Co	107⅞	500 Chi. & N.W.P.	84
300 do.......b30	108	500 do	84⅛
200 do	107⅛	3200 do	84⅛
100 do..2d call.b15	107¼	100 do..........c	84⅞
200 do	107	200 do.......s30	80
100 Union Nav. Co.	106	38 do	93
400 Bos. Water P.	30	600 do......s10	80
100 do	29⅝	1000 do.....2d call	83
5 Pac. Mail S. Co.	163	200 do	82⅞
100 do	164	500 do......s10	79
400 N. Y. Central	109⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	124
100 do......b3	109⅝	60 do	123
100 do......s30	109⅓	200 Chic. & R. I.	103
11 do	108⅜	500 Tol., W. & W.	42
200 do.....2d call	109	100 do	42⅛
200 do......c	109	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.b10	68	200 do......b10	105⅞
		35 do	106⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	105½	900 Erie R.	66⅝
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	107¼	300 do	66⅞
		200 do	66⅜
3,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	104¼	100 do......b10	67
		25 Erie R. Pr	83½
500 do...Indorsed	103⅜	200 Reading R.	104⅞
500 do...2d S S'll	103⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅜
500 do	104½	200 Chic. & Alt.	108⅛
4,000 do	104⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N.	69⅝	100 do......b60	117¼
1,000 do	69½	100 do	116⅝
96,000 Missouri 6s	92¼	100 Clev. & P. R.	86½
100 Canton Co.	45	800 Chic. & N. W.	44⅞
100 do......b30	45	11 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82½
400 do	44⅞	600 do......s10	79
100 P., F. W. & C.	105⅜	200 do......s60	73
100 do	105¼	500 do	88
300 West. U. Tel	44⅝	500 do	83¼
100 do	44¾	200 do	83⅛
870 do	45	500 Clev. & Tol	123⅜
50 do	44⅞	200 do	123⅛
200 Quicksilver	44¼	100 Chic. & R. I.	102⅜
5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	16[illegible]	300 Tol., W. & W.	41⅜
500 N. Y. Cen	108⅞	100 Mil. & St. P	50

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 Mar. Pref	30½	500 N. Y. Cen	109⅜
100 Smith & P. Gold	8¼	100 do......b10	109⅞
400 Union Nav. Co.	105⅞	200 Tol., W. & W.	42⅛
400 do	105⅞	800 Clev. & Pitts R.	87½
200 do	106	400 do..........c	87⅛
300 do	106⅛	400 Cleve. & Tol.	123
800 Erie R.	68⅞	200 do	123¼
1200 do......s3	68¼	500 Chi. R. I. & P	103⅜
2900 do	68¼	600 do	103⅛
800 do..........c	68⅛	200 do......b3	103⅛
800 Reading R.....x-d	106⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.......c	46⅜
1200 do..........c	106¼	300 do	45⅝
1500 do..........c	106⅜	1200 do	45½
1000 do	106⅛	1400 do	45⅞
900 do......s3	105⅞	500 do......b3	45⅞
400 do......s10	105⅞	800 do......b3	46
2400 do	106¼	600 do	46
200 West. U. Tel...x-d	45¼	1300 do......s3	45⅞
200 do	45⅝	4800 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	84⅛
400 Mich. S. & N. I	83	1500 do......s3	84⅛
800 do..........c	82⅞	1200 do..........c	84⅜
400 do......b3	83	3000 do	84⅜
500 do......b3	82⅞	600 do......b3	84⅛
300 do......s3	82⅜	400 do..........c	84⅛
400 do	82⅞	200 P., F.W. & C.	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Mar. Min. Pr.	30½	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....c	86⅛
100 Union Nav. Co.	106⅛	200 do......b10	86⅜
300 do	106⅜	400 do......b3	86⅜
100 do......s3	106⅓	400 do......s3	86⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	45½	100 Cleve. & Tol	123½
600 Erie R.	66⅞	200 do..........c	123⅛
400 do..........c	66⅜	500 do	123⅛
500 Reading R.	104⅜	200 Ch., R. I. & P	102⅜
400 do..........c	104⅜	100 do......b3	102⅞
300 do......s3	104⅝	100 do......s3	102⅜
800 do	104⅝	1600 Chic. & N. W.	44¼
500 do......s3	104½	800 do	44⅛
1400 do	104⅛	400 do	44⅛
100 Tol., Wab. & W.	42¼	600 do......b10	44⅜
100 do......s60	42	600 do......b3	44⅜
1300 M. S. & N. I.....c	81⅜	1500 do......s3	44⅛
200 do......b3	81⅜	800 do......s3	44⅜
600 do	81⅛	600 do	44⅜
600 do......b3	81⅞	700 Chi. & N. W.P.	83
200 do......b5	82	500 do......b3	83¼
500 do	81⅞	800 do	83⅛
300 do..........c	81⅞	600 do......s3	83⅛
600 P., F. W. & C.	105	500 do......s3	83
200 do	105½	300 do..........c	83⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	67	200 Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
100 Boston W. P	30	400 do	86⅜
800 Union Nav. Co...b3	105⅜	1000 Cleve. & Tol.	123⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	44⅝	500 do......b30	123⅜
100 N. Y. Cen......b5	109⅜	1200 Chi. & R. I. R...s3	102⅛
100 do	109⅜	200 do	102⅛
700 Erie Railroad...b80	66⅜	1200 Chi. & N. W	44
300 do	66⅝	400 do	44⅜
200 do	66⅜	600 do	44⅜
1800 do	66⅜	300 do......b3	44⅜
300 do......b3	66⅜	800 do......s3	44⅜
500 do......s3	66⅜	500 do......s3	44
700 Reading R.	104⅜	300 do......b3	44⅜
500 M. So. & N. I.	81⅝	4600 C. & N. W. Pr	83
400 do......s3	81⅝	100 do......s60	74
200 do......b10	81⅝	600 do......b3	82⅜
200 do......b3	81⅜	1300 do......b3	83
800 do	81⅜	300 do......b10	82⅜
300 do......s3	81⅜	400 do......b3	82⅜

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Gold Room fell below 132 ₽ cent. this forenoon, or 1@1½ ₽ cent. below the sales of Monday. The weight of speculation in the Room is against the market, and some of the heaviest operators for the rise at 148@152 ₽ cent. a few months ago, are at present, and have been for several weeks, bearing the price from 140 down to the figure to-day, and calculate on 130 ₽ cent. The heavy *short* interest thus created may possibly lead to a sharp reaction, should anything occur to create either a demand for or scarcity of the Cash Gold; but reliance is now placed by the selling party on the forthcoming 1st of January Gold dividends on the Public Stocks, which, at the New-York Treasury Office, will amount to about $7,500,000, and at Philadelphia, Boston, &c., $4,000,000. The aggregate is increased nearly two millions over the July payments by reason of the new Consolidated 5-20 Loan January and July interest.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer *Cuba*, which sailed this forenoon, were made up before the Christmas holiday, and there is not much doing in Bills to-day. The next mail day will be Friday, before which the quotations will be somewhat unsettled. London, 60 days, is called 109@109¼ for first-class bills. The fall in Gold last week has checked the export demand for Cotton in this market, and has affected the price in the Southern ports.

The Money market, after the holiday, opens with a steadier feeling among both borrowers and lenders. The prevailing rate to the Brokers is 7 ₽ cent. The calling in of loans was quite partial to-day, and the only talk of "tight money" was among the bearish interest on the Stock Exchange, and *they* were not *short*—except in Stocks! After the New-Year the chances are that the cash balances seeking employment or investment in Wall-street will be greatly increased. The Dividends of all descriptions to be paid out next week will reach twelve or thirteen million of dollars here, and half as much more in the neighboring cities.

The Public Funds of the United States were weaker than on Monday, on the further decline in the Gold Room, and the absence of quotations (on account of the Holidays) from London. The decline is about ¼ ₽ cent., and the market dull.

The Railways at the Stock Exchange opened at an advance on Monday night's sales, and the market appeared firm up to 11 o'clock, when the sales at the regular Board denoted a pressure to sell Erie Common Shares, and some considerable realizations, at the large advance since last week in Northwest Preferred. The *shorts* in the latter were evidently suspicious of a squeeze in the cash Stock, and were buyers at 84½@84, while offering sellers' options, ten days, at 80 ₽ cent., and in the afternoon, sellers' sixty days, down to 73 ₽ cent., the cash Stock standing at the time 83 ₽ cent. There was really no scarcity of the cash Stock, but the *short* interest is so large in it that the mere suspicion of a "corner" advanced the price. The Northwest Common was also in larger demand than on Monday. It sold early in the day at 46, but fell back to 44½ ₽ cent. Reading was also in request, and Michigan Southern, both at an advance in the early dealings, but subsequently weaker. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Pacific and also on Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made: Gold continued weak, but Exchange on London showed some firmness at 109¼ ₽ cent. The telegrams from New-Orleans advise higher figures and competition for Bills in that market. The Railways were comparatively steady, the ultimate changes since Monday being noted below.

The Gold Room continued weak to the close of business. An afternoon cotemporary says that "perhaps the market was never so largely oversold as at present." This is no proof that the sellers may not win even on their cheapest rates, but they had best operate exclusively on their own judgment of the future, and on existing facts as to the supply, rather than on false representations as to the coöperation of the Treasury Office. *The Government is not a seller of Gold* at any thing like present quotations. The last sales were not below 137 ₽ cent., and the whole amount sold in December does not exceed a couple of millions. The Treasury now holds $96,000,000, against which the Gold Notes outstanding amount to $18,334,000. The balance in the absolute ownership of the Government is about $67,000,500, as against $65,532,000 on the first of the month.

	Mon.	Wed.		Mon.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99½	99½	Northwest	44⅛	44⅛
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	105⅝	N. West. Pref.	82¾	83
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Rock Island	103⅛	102⅝
N. Y. Central	109⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105
Erie	68	106¼	Cumb'land Coal	65½	67
Hudson	120	119	Quicksilver	44½	44½
Reading	105	104⅛	W. U. Telegraph	44¼	44⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅛	81⅛	Mariposa Pref.	29¼	30⅛
Illinois Central	117⅝	116⅝	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅛
Pittsburgh	86	86¼	American Gold	133⅛	131⅞
Tennessee 6s	69⅜	69⅜	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	113	Bank of N. America	112
America	139	Hanover	107
Butchers & Drovers	127	Shoe and Leather	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Corn Exchange	120
State of New York	107½	Atlantic	110
Commerce	115	Impt'rs. & Traders	116½
Ocean	104	Park	150
American Exchange	115	Central National	111½
Pacific	160	Fourth National	105
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	100	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	92	Gal. & Chi. ext.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st M.	114⅜	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	90⅛	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽. c. 1875	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98⅛
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	101½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	87⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Cons. 7 ₽ c. conv.	85	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92⅛		

The Chatham National Bank has made a half-yearly Dividend of *eight* ₽ cent. The reclamation of taxes wrongfully exacted in 1863-4 by the State and City authorities, is enabling nearly all the Banks to increase their present Dividends. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the local Tax Commissioners is, of course, final. The case now before the Court at Washington relates to the power of the State to tax National Bank *shares*. The former decision related to all the Banks, local as well as National, who had invested in National *securities*.

The *Alta California* has the following interesting paragraph on gold quartz mining on the Mariposa Estate:

"A magnificent specimen of gold quartz was brought to our office yesterday. It was a slab several inches thick, with a surface of about a hundred square inches, covered a quarter of an inch deep with fine crystals of gold, arranged in irregular little nodules. No description can convey an idea of the peculiarity of the formation. We have never seen a similar specimen. It came from the Josephine mine, on the Mariposa estate. Work has been resumed on the Josephine and is under full headway. Sixty tons of rock are taken out daily, and we are assured that the average yield is over $40 per ton. This must give a very handsome profit. The pay rock is six feet wide, and our informant says that if the Company continues to take out sixty tons daily for a year they will, at the end of that period, not be more than 200 feet from the surface. Hoisting works have been erected in a tunnel 700 feet from its mouth, over a shaft sixty feet deep."

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four* ₽ cent. on the Stock, and advertised to pay off on the 1st of January the maturing bonds of the Company, both at the Farmers' Trust Office in this City.

The Union Trust Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four* ₽ cent.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,234,610. Included in the exports have been 5,643 bales Cotton.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,774,533 95, of which $255,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $678,000; Payments, $3,552,304 17; Balance, $11,157,710 68.

From the annual circular of the Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co., Milwaukee, it appears that the receipts of Wheat at that port during the season just closed, have been larger than in any previous years, with the exceptions of 1861-62-63, the total quantity summing up nearly 13,000,000 bushels. The largest receipts during any one month were in May, when they aggregated 2,000,000 bushels. The transactions in Spring Wheat were never so great as during the last season. The crop of Spring Wheat in 1865 was of unusually fine quality, and the failure of the Winter Wheat crops of 1865 and 1866 caused buyers to flock to Milwaukee, and the transactions in Spring Wheat have been unusually heavy. The prices have fluctuated during the year from $1 19½ to $2 25 ₽ bushel, the lowest point occurring on the 17th of February and the highest on the 1st of September. These figures were for the very best quality. Of the shipments 5,366,085 went to Buffalo, 2,370,724 to Oswego, 1,075,014 to Cleveland, and 732,339 to Ogdensburgh; 1,650,000 bushels were ground in the city mills, and the balance shipped to ports all around the lakes, both on the Canada and American sides. There was in store on the 12th of December 318,409 bushels.

It is stated that the shipment of wheat from Minnesota this year will exceed seven million bushels.

The State Treasurer of Michigan, Mr. J. OWEN, reports the funded and fundable debt of the State, as follows:

Sault Canal bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878.	$100,000 00
Renewal loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878	216,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 7s, due Jan. 1, 1868	250,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1873	500,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878	500,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1883	750,000 00
War loan bonds, 7s, due Jan. 1, 1886	1,111,500 00
War bounty bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890	463,000 00
Adjusted bonds, past due	4,000 00
Full paid five million loan, past due	12,000 00
War loan bonds, called in Jan. 1, 1866	1,100 00
One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of unrecognized five million loan bonds, past due, and adjustable at	72,321 25
Total bonded debt	$3,979,921 25
Deduct debt of Jan. 1, 1861	2,388,842 79
Showing net increase of bonded debt, during past six years	$1,591,078 46

If the present policy of investing the receipts of the educational funds in our State bonds is continued, the amount thus received, added to the annual levy of 3-16 of a mill for the sinking fund, will probably be sufficient to pay the State debt as fast as it matures.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1866.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries in your letter of the 13th instant, I have to say that the terms of the law imposing a tax on the gross receipts for advertisements, are very broad and general, and are believed to have been intended to cover, and actually do cover, advertisements of all descriptions, however made, when the publisher receives a pecuniary consideration exceeding the amount exempted under the proviso added to the section imposing the tax. (See section eighty-six, compiled edition of Internal Revenue Law.)

The law requires the tax to be paid by any person or persons, &c., publishing any newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary, scientific or news publication, issued periodically or otherwise, or publishing any guide, catalogue, directory, or any other paper or book, on all matters for the insertion of which pay is required or received.

When railroad tickets, envelops, signs or placards are made the mediums for public advertisements, for which the publisher receives pay, such advertisements are liable to a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 9,239 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 757 pkgs. Pork, 24 pkgs. Cut Meats, 56 pkgs. Lard, 54 pkgs. Beef, and 588 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quite dull at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is dull but steady, at previous quotations.

CANDLES—Are inactive, but held pretty firmly.

COFFEE—Is heavy and drooping, influenced by the severe fall in gold. Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₽ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 26,520 bags; sales, 19,510 bags; the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 5,000 per *Moses Rogers*, (before arrival,) at 10½c.@10½c.; 3,802 per *Wayfarer*, at 12c.; 1,700 per *Arago*, (from Havre,) P. N. T.; 995 per *Guiding Star*, at 11½c.@12c.; 3,356 per *Dometilia*, and 4,419 per *Eaglet*, at 11½c. ex. ship. The market closes quiet at quotations. The stock of all kinds of Coffee, this morning, amounted to 104,903 bags, including of Rio, 67,301 bags; of Java, 3,793 bags; of Ceylon, 6,604 bags; of Ceara, 2,700 bags; of Maracaibo, 3,974 bags; of Laguayra, 7,392 bags; of St. Domingo, 1,297 bags; of Malabar, 4,000 bags; and of other descriptions, 7,842 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	13,000
Baltimore, bags	14,000
New-York, bags	67,301
Grand Total	94,301

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middlings 33c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ₽ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales, against receipts of 7,343 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,701
Receipts last week	17,633
Receipts preceding week	18,726
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	66,168
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	229,687
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	641,018
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, week ending to-day	5,643
Exports since Dec. 1	25,007
Exports since Sept. 1	100,328
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	373,652
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,399
Estimated stock on hand here	160,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	603,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	224,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	481,000

FISH—All kinds have been in very limited demand and depressed in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request but essentially unchanged in price. Sales since our last have been 5,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 30 @$10 90; fair to choice do. do. at $11@$11 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 85@$12 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10	@10 00
Extra State	10 30	@11 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 10	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 85	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@15 00
Extra Genesee	11 90	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 50

Southern Flour is neglected. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 75 ₽ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and down to $4 60@$5 10 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 20@$5 30 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales 1,030 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules dull at $3 15@$3 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales since our last, 16,400 bushels, including poor No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $2 15, and Amber State at $3@$3 10 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in more demand and firmer. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels, at $1 14@$1 15 for mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 14½ afloat, and $1 05@$1 12 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ₽ bushel. Rye is inactive; 1,500 bushels sold at $1 25@$1 35. Barley is dull, but steady. Sales, 9,800 bushels, including Canada West, in bond, at 92c., and State, at $1 08 ₽ bushel. Oats continue quiet and depressed. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c.; and State, at 68c.@69c. ₽ bushel; sales, 27,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@44c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—There is rather more demand, to-day chiefly for New-Orleans; prices are without change. We quote: Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; English Island at 52½c.@56½c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@88c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@73c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75@$6; Resin at $4 50@$11, ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 12½@$2 62½ ₽ lb.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 33, for English and American, ₽ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.—There has been some demand for Sperm Oil since our last, and three parcels, amounting to 290 bbls., were sold on private terms for manufacture, and a parcel of 130 bbls. at Boston, were sold to a manufacturer here, also on private terms.

Whale is very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 24	36,113	73,103	841,200
Same time last year	34,632	75,973	590,500
Exports from Nov. 21 to Dec. 24, 1866	1,745	88	40,150
Previously	7,460	407	525,800
From Jan. 1 to date	9,205	495	565,950

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack request at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 27c.@31c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ₽ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 118,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces, 56x60, 10½c., early in the week; 10,000 pieces, 56x60, 10½c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c., early in the week; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c.; 48,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c., at the close.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at lower rates. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $18 62@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $18 75, regular; $20@$20 50 for new City and Western Mess; $17@$17 50 for Old and New Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including seller's options, January and February, at $20@$20 50 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack demand; sales 140 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard continues inactive at about former prices. Sales since our last 385 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for old, and 12c.@12½c. for new, ₽ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¼c. ₽ lb. higher. Beef is quiet and heavy. We quote at $12@$17 50 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at drooping rates. Beef Hams are in fair request at $29@$35 ₽ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue plenty and heavy at 7½c.@8c. for heavy and light Western, and 7½c.@8½c. for City, ₽ lb. Butter continues quiet at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ₽ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 8c.@18c. ₽ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb.	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb.	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₽ lb.	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₽ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb.	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	20	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb.	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₽ lb.	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₽ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₽ lb.	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ₽ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₽ lb.	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ₽ lb.	13	@14

RICE—Has been very dull at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have been sparingly dealt in and quoted heavy, including Clover at 13c.@14½c. ₽ lb., rough Flax at $2 60@$2 90 and Timothy at $2 90@$3 40 ₽ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including Deer—Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47½c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ₽ lb., and Goat—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c., in gold, ₽ lb.

SOAP—Has been in limited request, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₽ lb.

SPICES—Have been dull and heavy, at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at rather easier prices; sales since our last of 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11½c., and 240 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 12½c.@15c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs., at 8½c.@11c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 61,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11½c., also 34,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Is neglected and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., by sailing vessel, and 9-16d.@⅝d., by steamer, ₽ lb.; and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₽ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND OPERATIC BOOTH MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EDWIN BOOTH in his grand role of RICHELIEU.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾. MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT. KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS DAY, commencing at 1½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS or JOCKO, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE. Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK. GREAT EXPECTATIONS, LORD LOVEL, TWO POMPEYS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' CONCERT in aid of the Orphan Fund.

STUDIO BUILDINGS, No. 51 West 10th-st. THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Grand and Crosby sts. THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway, opposite 11th-street. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway. THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

STECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Newfoundland wires were down all day yesterday, and consequently no dispatches were received from the Atlantic Cable.

The steamship *Allemania*, from Southampton Dec. 12, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices were mainly anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late advices from Havana report a monetary crisis, from the want of specie, it is said, which has been exported or hoarded. The Bank of Bossier has suspended payment and closed its doors; also the Bank of Almacines de Regla, (known as Fesser's,) Bank del Comercio, (known as Zelias,) and Bank de San Jose. For several days there had been a run on the Spanish Bank, which had, on the 15th inst., $2,309,757 in specie in its vaults with which to pay its paper issue, or bills amounting to $3,653,150.

For some time past mailable matter of various kinds has been lost on the route from Canton, Miss., eastward, and upon the arrest of a young man named ARTHUR WILLBANKS, mail-carrier on the route, last week, he confessed his guilt. The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that the robberies were effected by means of keys procured for agents of the late Confederate States Post-office Department, and suggests that it would be well for the Post-office Department to have collected together immediately, all keys and other Post-office property distributed in like manner.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "An attempt has been made by certain parties to induce LOUIS WEICHMAN to refrain from testifying against SURRATT. Strenuous efforts are expected to prevent either the witness or the one who exposed SURRATT in Europe, from telling all they know in this matter. Enough, however, has already transpired to warrant the belief that, if these men can be induced to testify freely, the whole mystery of the assassination will be unfolded."

The Board of Trustees of Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill., at a recent meeting, adopted active measures to increase the endowment fund, and appointed JOHN M. WALLACE, of New York City, Superintendent of Finance. Rev. J. A. P. McGAW, of South Henderson, Illinois, was elected Vice-President and Professor of the English Language and Literature. The Board granted President WALLACE a leave of absence to visit the Colleges of this country and Europe, and took action to defray his expenses.

On Tuesday, at Philadelphia, a young man named CHARLES SERAD, in company with four young friends, intent upon celebrating Christmas holiday in the prevalent style, started forth in the morning, and having a tin horn, blew it just as a young man of about the same age, named HARRY ELINGER, passed by. This latter person, taking offense at this action, knocked the horn out of the hands of Mr. SERAD, drew a revolver and fired three shots into the party, and then fled. SERAD was mortally wounded and another of the party was wounded in the shoulder.

The product of the Nova Scotia gold mines for the past five years has been as follows: 1862, 7,000 ounces; 1863, 11,000; 1864, 18,000; 1865, 24,000; 1866, 24,000. The yield per man employed was: 1863, 95 cents per day; 1864, $1 39; 1865, $2 13; part of 1866, $2 45. At Sherbrooke, in the month of September, 864 ounces were obtained, making $8 per day for each miner. At other places the success was much less, but on the whole the mines are paying.

The Superior Court sitting at Hartford, Conn., tried, last week, the case of a colored man named ALBERT BUTLER, who was accused of burglary and attempt to kill. He had confessed the crime, and the evidence of circumstances was pretty strong against him; but testimony proving an *alibi* seemed stronger, for the Jury failed to agree, and the case went over till another term.

Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, has addressed a letter to the clerks of the various Criminal Courts in the several parishes of that State, requesting them to furnish a list of the criminal indictments on the dockets from 1st November, 1865, to 1st November, 1866, with full descriptions of the same—the object being, it is supposed, to show the action of the Courts in the treatment of the colored people.

Hon. JAMES TEMPLE, many years since United States Senator from Illinois, and afterward Minister to Bogota, died on Friday at Jersey Landing, Jersey County, Illinois. He withdrew from political life several years since.

Ex-Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, is at St. Louis, recovering from the effects of severe injuries received from being over-turned in a carriage at Fort Riley, last Fall, while riding with a party of Pacific Railroad excursionists. As soon as he is able, he will proceed to Washington to add his testimony on the New-Orleans riots before the Congressional Committee.

Hon. GROVE LAWRENCE, of Syracuse, who was appointed by Gov. MARCY, in 1838, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Onondaga County, died on Saturday last at the age of 71 years. He was in the United States Army in 1812, and in the militia was promoted through successive grades to the rank of Brigadier-General, which he held for several years.

On Monday night five female prisoners succeeded in escaping from the county jail in Chicago. They had received a saw-shaped instrument from some outside person, with which they sundered one of the bars, when, by the united strength of the inmates, the bar was displaced. They then, by means of a sheet torn in strips and tied together, descended to the ground.

The death of the venerable BENJAMIN BRIGGS, founder of the Newark (Ohio) *Advocate*, is just announced. Mr. BRIGGS was born in Fayette County, Penn., and went to Ohio in the year 1820, when he located in Newark and immediately established the *Advocate*, which he continued to edit and publish without intermission until the Summer of 1856.

In the Parish of Tensas, La., a suit of JOHN PERKINS, Sr., against JOHN PERKINS, Jr., an ex-member of the Confederate Congress, for the revocation of a donation amounting to $350,000 of landed property, has been decided by a jury in favor of the plaintiff.

At Minneapolis, Minn., a few days ago, two girls, respectively aged ten and fourteen years, were kidnapped on the street, while on their way to church, and the most thorough search since has failed to discover their whereabouts.

The New England Franklin Club will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN by a banquet at the Parker House, in Boston, on the 17th of January. All master printers throughout New England are invited.

The statement that a large cotton warehouse near Norfolk, containing 2,500 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire one day last week, is incorrect.

The whole number of persons who lost their lives on the lakes during the year 1866 was 170, the same as last year.

From Fort Laramie intelligence is received of a massacre of three officers and ninety soldiers on the 22d inst., near Fort Kearney.

HORACE M. MARTIN, a well-known journalist of Philadelphia, died on Sunday evening last.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Croton Aqueduct litigation, pending in the Supreme Court, and in which Mr. JOHN J. BRADLEY is plaintiff, and THOMAS STEPHENS is defendant, is postponed until Friday next. There was a large attendance at the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, when the appointed hour for the argument arrived, the most of the number being much interested in the result. The argument is set down for 12 o'clock.

A man named JAMES DUNNING, residing in Harris-court, Brooklyn, fell from his stoop on Christmas Eve, thereby receiving a compound fracture of the knee, of which he died almost instantly....Last evening a boy named HORAN, while climbing up a new building, corner of Clinton and Warren streets, Brooklyn, was struck on the head by a stone, fracturing the skull. He died shortly after.

The President of the Board of Health yesterday transmitted to the street-cleaning contractor a long letter containing valuable suggestions relative to the cleaning of the streets of the City. The Board is anxious to have the City thoroughly cleaned before the warm weather sets in, and epidemics threaten. A report from the Sanitary Superintendent relative to the street cleaning in Boston is inclosed.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of paying the expenses incurred by Comptroller BRENNAN during the late investigation of the affairs of his Department, amounting to $5,275 90. A resolution to increase the salary of the first clerk to the City Judge to $1,200 was adopted, and the Board adjourned to this afternoon.

The woman who was killed on Christmas Eve by a Brooklyn street-railroad car has not yet been identified. She is of medium size, well dressed, and apparently a servant. The driver of the car from the front platform of which the woman got off, and the conductor of the car by which she was run over and killed, are both in custody.

Coroner WILDEY concluded an inquest yesterday over the body of WM. ROBINSON, who was killed at the American Express Company's building on Saturday. The Jury censured the Company for drawing their cars into their depot in a manner which is dangerous to life.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 378, being 55 less than the number reported in the previous week. Of the number reported for last week, 78 were from zymotic diseases.

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. ALBERT, Purser of the *Morro Castle*, for late Havana papers.

Gold was 1@1⅛ ℘ cent. cheaper yesterday than on Monday; sales 132@131⅝ ℘ cent. Exchange closed firm at 109¼ on London. The Railways were higher at the opening of business, but fell off later in the day. The Public Funds ⅛ ℘ cent. lower in sympathy with gold.

An extremely limited business was reported, yesterday, in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. The few changes in prices were in favor of buyers. The only important variations were in Pork and Hogs, which were decidedly cheaper. Freights were dull, with 551 vessels of all classes in port.

The Ups and Downs of Gold.

Gold was yesterday quoted in Wall-street at a fraction over 131. A month ago, or on the 27th of November, it was as high as 143, or *twelve* points higher than at this time. Within the month its fall has been regular and very steady, with but slight upward reactions now and then. Its course in the future is uncertain as ever. Even during the present year—in fact, as recently as April and May last—it was quoted as low as 125; and so far as concerns the special cause that shot it rapidly upward from that point in succeeding months—the heavy gold export to Europe—it is a financial incident that will certainly not be repeated in the future.

During the year now closing, the fluctuations in gold have been very great, notwithstanding the pacific relations of the country, the healthy state of the finances, the strength of the public credit, the prosperous condition of the national industries, and the general prosperity of the population. Standing as gold did at the opening of the year at about 144, the decline during the next four months was very large and very steady. Early in April it had got as low as 125-126, or a fall of *eighteen* points from what it was at the beginning of January; and it continued in this vicinity, or at least below 130, until the middle of May, when the price began to *rise* even more rapidly than it had fallen during the early months of the year. By the end of May, it was at the verge of 140, and during the next twenty days it rose by two or three sharp turns to 160, and for a single day it touched even as high as 168. Some of these violent, sudden and short-lived twists were unquestionably the mere results of speculation, or what are called *corners* in the gold-room; but we must look elsewhere than to speculation for the chief moving cause in such a heavy rise as took place from the low range of April and May. We had few more notable fluctuations during the most uncertain times of the war itself than that of thirty points, which occurred between the middle of May and the middle of June in the current year.

It is the opinion of financiers that the change of the current from the direction it followed in the first part of the year, was owing to the enormous export of gold to Europe which took place in May and June, and which was immediately followed by the rise in question. In the last three weeks of the month of May we shipped abroad nearly twenty-five millions of dollars in gold; and before the outward flow ceased in the succeeding month we had exported something like thirty-seven millions of dollars—the greater part of which was furnished by the public Treasury. The rise in the premium here kept pace with the export; and after the cessation of the export, the premium began to decline. It did not at once fall to the point it had reached when the export movement began, for the gold accumulation of the country had been largely depleted, and this simple fact had a tendency to keep the price up until at least the Treasury and the country stood, as regards this article, in the same position they occupied before the heavy shipments were made. But, nevertheless, it is a fact, that if the course of the premium was downward during the first third of the year, prior to the export, and upward during the next third, while the export was accomplished, it has no less certainly been downward again during the closing third of the year, when the effect of the depletion has disappeared, and the accumulations of gold in the Treasury are larger than at any previous time in our history. If the premium has not yet got as low as it reached in April and May last, it has been approaching it of late with a sufficient rapidity. In thirty days, as we have already noted, there has been a decline of twelve points, and a further fall of but one-half that number will bring gold down to 125.

Of course it is impossible to foresee the fluctuations of the next month, much less of the next year. The daily demand for cash gold for Custom duties is at present very small, while the accumulation of a hundred millions in the Treasury gives the Government a most powerful position in the contingencies of the times. Early next week, Secretary McCULLOCH will disburse ten millions of gold interest; and this, following upon the large disbursements of last month, will prevent anything like a scarcity of gold for ordinary purposes.

The people cannot be convinced otherwise than that the fall of gold is for the public benefit. Special classes and special interests may receive advantages, and speculative purposes may be subserved, by maintaining gold at a high premium, or rather by keeping the national currency and the national credit far below par, and fluctuating upward and downward in a violent manner. But the evils suffered by the entire community from the derangement of values and prices consequent upon such incalculable and often unreasonable fluctuations as we have endured in the past, are too great and too keenly felt to allow any sophistry to conceal them.

The President and the Amendment.

In the absence of Congress, the Washington news-makers concentrate their attention upon the President. Formerly, he kept the public well supplied with speeches; and though he has delivered too many for his own usefulness and influence, we were always enabled to know positively where he stood. Now, the correspondents give us versions of conversations held by the President with the more favored of his visitors. And, as in these cases, the tidings are, at best, second-hand, it is not seldom difficult to determine how much of the talk recorded is recorded correctly, and how much represents the handiwork of the reporter or his informant.

It is necessary to keep this fact in view, because the dispatches at this moment doing duty in the newspapers are irreconcilable with each other. Indeed, each contradicts the other so flatly that one of two inferences is unavoidable: either the President has learned the apostle's art of making himself all things to all men—which, considering his course, is extremely improbable, or the telegraph has been made the vehicle for transmitting unreliable gossip.

From the Pittsburgh *Commercial* we receive what purports to be a report of a conversation between the President and Mr. EGGLESTON, one of the Representatives of Ohio. The statement is circumstantial, and seems to aim at literal accuracy. According to Mr. EGGLESTON—for we assume that he furnished the material for the dispatch—President JOHNSON accepts the Amendment as an accomplished fact. He does not express approval of its terms, but he disclaims active opposition to the measure, refers to it as about to become part of the Constitution, and only fears that the admission of the South will not follow ratification. "It was useless now," he is reported to have said, "to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the conditions embraced" in the Amendment. "It had been agreed upon, and all he could now ask was the guarantee that reconstruction upon that basis should be faithfully kept by the party that had offered it."

If this were the position occupied by the President, the country would have reason to congratulate itself upon the change since the delivery of his Message. It would not be as we would have it; for we think that the part of wisdom in the President is to employ the weight of his influence, personal and official, in an attempt to induce the South to ratify the Amendment. Compared with his previous demonstrative hostility, however, this acknowledgment of the coming validity of the Amendment, and this implied withdrawal of Executive resistance to it, would be a source of satisfaction. We might hope that one act of moderation would be followed by another, and that the President, having ceased to resist the policy of Congress, would gradually become its auxiliary to the extent of hastening the result which—on Mr. EGGLESTON's showing—he admits to be inevitable.

Unfortunately, our faith in the statement imputed to Mr. EGGLESTON is shaken by the concurrent appearance of other statements of an opposite character. Our Washington correspondent, on Monday, telegraphed that the President, on that day, in conversation with a friend, "expressed his unabated confidence in the final triumph of his restoration policy." And since the triumph of his policy presupposes the failure of the policy adopted by Congress, we must conclude that his position and purposes have been misunderstood by the informant of the Pittsburgh newspaper. If our correspondent is well informed—and we do not doubt that he is—Mr. JOHNSON neither anticipates the ratification of the Amendment nor abandons his endeavors to thwart it. He clings to his own policy, notwithstanding the will of Congress and the country.

We have other evidence upon this point in a dispatch received yesterday from Charleston. It seems that Col. WEATHERLY, a member of the South Carolina Senate, has just returned from an informal but confidential mission to Washington, whither he went, apparently, to take soundings on the restoration question. The President, Col. WEATHERLY reports, "gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed Amendment." "Such action on their part, he believes"—the same dispatch asserts—"would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States—at least he had reason to hope that it would."

Here is proof that the hopeful expectations excited by Mr. EGGLESTON's statement are too fanciful to be relied upon. The information received by this office from Washington would justify incredulity. But Col. WEATHERLY's testimony is conclusive. The President anticipates the defeat, not the success, of the Amendment; his influence is exerted to promote its rejection, not its ratification; he looks to the Supreme Court to sustain his policy as against the policy of Congress, and he counsels the Southern Legislatures to pursue a course that will aggravate existing evils, and widen the breach between himself and the majority in Congress.

All this is much to be regretted. It shows that the good-natured and moderate, but inflexible conduct of Congress since the commencement of the session, produces no more effect upon Mr. JOHNSON's mind than was produced by the Fall elections. He misunderstands the will of the people as egregiously as he underrates the power of Congress. He cannot carry his policy one iota beyond its present stage, nor can he prevent the reversal of much that he has done. But he adheres to it nevertheless; and the Southern States, whose Legislatures have looked to him for guidance, are asked to persist in a course which can bring them nothing but disaster.

The attempt to array the South against the loyal States is the more to be regretted because of the evidently increasing inclination to reconsider the determination hitherto expressed. From Alabama and Virginia especially, we receive information that members of the State Legislatures begin to appreciate the folly of inviting harsher terms by the rejection of the terms now proposed. The course pursued by Congress cannot but influence the masses of the Southern people, and there is a probability that before the close of the session a powerful element will be enlisted on the side of the Amendment. Mr. JOHNSON, therefore, incurs grave responsibility when he advises the South to continue the conflict, and actually exerts himself to prevent the concessions which the loyal Legislatures might otherwise make. Gossip has alleged that but for his efforts, made through the agency of Ex-Gov. PARSONS, Alabama would have ratified the Amendment; and the Charleston dispatch indicates the presence of his influence in South Carolina.

Our hope is that the Southern people will show themselves wiser than the President. Friendly toward him they must be, and friendly also to his policy; but they cannot be unobservant of the alternatives foreshadowed by Congress, or unmindful of its superior power. Their peace must be made with Congress, not with the President: and it were folly, approaching insanity, for them to sacrifice the real opportunity of the day for the gratification of one who has no power to punish and none to save.

"Relics of Barbarism."

Ever since the English settlement of North Carolina and South Carolina, the laws of those States have prescribed *corporal punishment* as a penalty for certain offences. The penalty was not contined to blacks—though most frequently inflicted on this class—but was meted out also to white men guilty of what was considered peculiarly vile conduct, such as wife-whipping, &c. Within the last ten years the law has been practically illustrated upon white South Carolinians in front of the market-place of the aristocratic capital of South Carolina itself. It was always considered a harsh law; but it was justified by the argument that there were certain disgraceful offences which could not be properly dealt with but by a disgraceful punishment. This old English law, which is out of date as a civil penalty, in England itself, is still tenaciously upheld in those former English colonies which constitute the States in question.

The interference of Gen. SICKLES with the execution of this law in North Carolina, has caused a commotion, which not only required a display of military force to prevent its coming to an outbreak, but has stirred up the judiciary, the State officers and the politicians in a very remarkable manner. The Judge who, in this instance, passed the sentence providing for the infliction of corporal punishment in the form of public whipping, finds himself so embarrassed in the administration of the laws of the State by the military dictation of Gen. SICKLES, that he will be forced to let a large number of offenders go scot-free, and, in common with the other Judges, he remonstrates against this military interference with the established local laws. A delegation of prominent citizens of North Carolina visited Washington, and appealed to the President to countermand the order of Gen. SICKLES, which the President has felt himself bound to do. The people of the State firmly supported the law, and all the firmer, apparently, after Gen. SICKLES had interfered with it. They seemed to pay no regard to the circumstance that any one of them might in course of time become its victim, but upheld it on general principles, and in its special application, though it is altogether probable that dislike of outside interference had more to do with their upholding of it than any special love for the law itself.

A still more offensive local law of the State of Maryland, applicable, however only to the blacks, has lately been threatened with nullification by National authority, though in this case it is Congress, and not the military power, which proposes to intervene. It is a law which provides that negro vagrants and others guilty of prescribed offences shall be publicly sold or disposed of, at the order of the Court, to such persons as may become responsible for their keeping. We have observed frequently in the Maryland papers, accounts of the infliction of this penalty, the sentence sometimes being only for a few months and at others for a year or more. It was looked on rather as a modified imprisonment than anything else, the condemned individual, though in temporary bondage, being decidedly freer than he would be behind prison walls. More, we believe, on account of the form and the terms of the law than anything else, and because also of the analogy between the penalty and the Slavery which has been irrevocably abolished, the subject attracted notice in Congress, and the prohibition of the custom by National authority was demanded.

Both the whipping law of North Carolina and the enslaving law of Maryland may be relics of barbarism, and it is certain they are so regarded by a large proportion of the Northern people. But if any one supposes that we can remodel the penal laws of all the States by Congressional legislation, and upon the principles of modern philanthropy and art, we fear he will discover the job to be large before we get through. If any local law contravenes the principle of the Emancipation Proclamation or the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, Congress has unquestionably the power of nullifying it. And the Maryland enslavement law deserves to be examined under that head. But we cannot see how, even under the present condition of things in the South, the national authority can interfere with the common penal laws of North Carolina. If by mere force it were to do so at this time, it would be precluded from doing so as soon as the State resumes its proper position and functions as a State in the Union. We must rely on the elevation of local sentiment for the rectification of local abuses—whether in North Carolina or Massachusetts—unless, indeed, we would change the very form of our Government.

Sanitary Police Matters—Holiday Work for the Health Board.

The Health Board have repeatedly and very properly confiscated unripe fruits and unsound meats in the markets, but were they, or any efficient persons for them, to scientifically investigate and chemically analyze what is daily and hourly dealt out over thousands of counters, at wholesale and retail, as whisky, brandy, gin, rum, sherry, madeira and white and red wine of all conceivable names, they would become amazed at the system of wholesale poisoning going on in our midst.

Many of the excesses, recorded in our journals, perpetrated in the frenzy of intoxication, and ascribed to the effects of liquor generally, may chiefly be attributed to the maddening effects of the poisonous substances with which liquor is adulterated. To what extent this adulteration has been carried on, was shown some eight years ago in Cincinnati. A German physician made the round of the bar-rooms, and by means of a chemically-prepared paper, tested every glass of liquor he asked for. Scarce one out of a hundred was pure, the rest were mixed with compounds more or less deleterious to health. So extended has this practice grown, and so profitable has it become, that even Europe participates in it, at heavy cost to the health and morals of our people. Wines and liquors are specially "prepared"—"fixed up"—"manipulated," or whatever the proper term may be, in the European market, especially in France, for the American market. It is a fact known to experts and *connoisseurs*, that hardly a bottle of *genuine* champagne is imported from France into this country, that is not stimulated up to higher piquancy by the addition of—*alcohol!* And what is to be said of the stuff sold as "champagne" at six, eight and ten dollars in "greenbacks" a dozen?" If it were only Jersey cider and marble dust, it would be comparatively innocuous, but as it is—well, we are no chemist and will not trench upon the province of scientific explorers of this yet hidden region.

As to brandy—it was told us as a fact, that not many years ago it was not uncommon to send Western corn whisky to France and receive it back, by way of Rochelle, changed into first-rate brandy, just as American lard oil has been shipped over and returned nicely bottled, and labeled as *L'Huile d' Olives de la Provence*. Whether this exchange, or rather change, across the Atlantic is still going on, we know not; but that it has been done, is no proof that it is not continued, or that it is not done now. Then, as to the mildest, least intoxicating, and generally the healthiest beverage, for the introduction of which we have to thank our German fellow-citizens—lager bier: since the consumption of it has so largely increased, the two simple ingredients that enter into its manufacture, barley-malt and hops, have also risen in price. The greed of some brewers would not suffer a diminution of their profits, the retailers would not consent to an exorbitant increase of price; hence all manner of expedients were resorted to to cheapen the manufacture of the beverage so much coveted. Aloes, molasses, some kinds of aromatic woods, and other ingredients, were tried, and the beer by their addition deteriorated, though some brewers were conscientious enough to stick to the honest ingredients, and refused to adulterate their manufacture by any process whatever, whether patented or not.

Now, in view of all these *facts*, could not the Legislature devise some efficient means of inspection, under the authority of the Board of Health? The experience of the Old World in this respect should not be without benefit to our own law-makers; and though the evil might not be entirely done away with, it could be lessened in a large degree, and thus far the public good advanced.

Then, again, look at the drug-stores. We venture to say that not one half of the drugs used in a majority of the drug-stores in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions are such as they ought to be. We have often heard skillful and practiced physicians complain of this fact, and also that the adulteration of medical compounds is often so extensive that the calculations of the attending physician as to the effect of his prescription upon the patient in many cases utterly fail. Many a good doctor had to suffer in reputation from this, while the true cause lay in the adulteration of the drug, which destroyed its efficacy. That this is no mere idle assertion, a thorough search of the archives of Congress will sufficiently prove. It was at the earnest solicitation of the most eminent men of the medical faculty of the country, that some twelve years ago the office of Inspector of Drugs was created at some of the Atlantic Custom-houses, to prevent the importation of adulterated and deleterious compounds, that were thrown upon us from abroad by the cargo. But the evil did not stop here. What we mean to call attention to is the fact, that even if a drug leave the importer's or wholesaler's store-room in its original and pure state, the ill-conditioned retail druggist is tempted to adulterate it to enhance his profit, just as a conscienceless retail grocer puts sand in his brown sugar or powdered chalk in the white. Another evil is the want of sufficient scientific education of a large number of the retail druggists. Many start in the drug business, as any other, inclined to mercantile pursuits, would to-day be a jobber of dry-goods, and to-morrow a dealer in hardware. They consider drugs a merchandize, and dealing them out is, in their eyes, not a scientific pursuit. And yet the life of all of us, in time of sickness, depends as much upon the skill of the physician as upon the scientific exactness of the druggist preparing his prescription.

Without going further, we have perhaps suggested some holiday work for the Board of Health.

A QUESTIONABLE ENTERPRISE.—What is the particular object for sending to the Paris Exposition a collection of Indian savages, with their war paint and feathers? They can scarcely be called products of American *industry*, nor are they in any respect the legitimate results of our peculiar institutions. This Exhibition is intended to illustrate the progress made by all the nations of the earth in art, science, modes of life, and the various processes and products of labor:—what bearing upon these objects this assortment of Indians is expected to have, we find it somewhat difficult to imagine. Very likely they will excite the curiosity of a good many Europeans, but that is no reason why they should be included among the products of American labor. The American Indian is not a particularly creditable specimen of humanity in his best estate, and when he comes to be exhibited side by side with an American bar-room, we fear that he will excite a good deal more surprise than admiration.

The managers of the American Department of this Great Exhibition must not let it degenerate into a show of curiosities. Whatever can properly be done in that line may safely be left to Mr. BARNUM or some of his enterprising imitators. If we are to do the country any credit or service at Paris, it can only be by showing the world what has been done in the legitimate development of labor in all its departments, in a country where individual enterprise is left wholly unfettered. An exhibition of Indian war-whoops and gin-cocktails may be very amusing, but it is certain also to be very disgusting.

GOOD ADVICE TO JUDGE WHITING.—Who does not remember the exalted hopes we entertained some six months since, of keeping our City streets in a decent state when Judge WHITING assumed control of the brooms and carts? We had had a surfeit of BOOLE, and the puny efforts of BROWN, DEVOE, and KNAPP suggested that they were asleep over their work. We hailed Judge WHITING's assumption of the street cleaning contract for the eight years or more of its unexpired term, as a boon conferred by Heaven. He was our Hercules. But, alas! judging him by his works, he has proved a very pigmy. The streets are as foul as they were under BOOLE—certainly they could never have been much worse. Knowing this, President SHULTZ has written our derelict contractors a hortatory letter, which, however, is not confined to giving advice, but clearly shows how the work of street-cleaning might be accomplished with profit to the contractor, and satisfaction to the public. We hope Judge WHITING will act at once upon the suggestions so fully and courteously given by the President of the Board of Health, and thus restore himself in the good opinion of our citizens as a man of business and sagacity.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

Our special telegram from Liverpool published yesterday morning was in these words:

"Quick passage, westerly winds. Judkins thinks yachts will arrive in sixteen days."

Speculation in regard to the arrival of the yachts will soon be over, whether Capt. JUDKINS is correct or not. Should the Captain's predictions prove true, we may hear by telegraph today. This Thursday evening about 6 o'clock completes the sixteenth day. Capt. JUDKINS' opinion is entitled to great credit. He sailed twenty-four hours after the yachts, and beside feeling a lively interest in the race himself, he had on board Commodore McVICKER and many other gentlemen who went out expressly to be there upon their arrival. Of course they with Capt. JUDKINS would under the circumstances be particularly observant of the weather. The *Scotia* takes the direct course, which is usually called the northerly route. It is probable that the *Fleetwing* only took this route. The *Henrietta*, it is believed, from remarks of Capt. SAMUELS made just before starting, took the southern route, and the *Vesta* somewhere between the two.

It would seem that in Capt. JUDKINS' opinion, the weather was not so bad as to compel the yachts to "*lay to*." If that is so there is a fair chance that the *Fleetwing* will win the race and make a remarkably quick passage.

FRENCH POLITICAL WITTICISM.—The Parisians are said to be circulating privately a poetical squib on the Franco-Mexican expedition, which, as it indicates the turn of opinion of the people, we translate as best we can in the following:

"Mexico is a vampire,
And very costly, too,
We furnished it with one Empire,
And now it eats up two.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—VERDI's beautiful and animated opera of "Un Ballo en Maschera" was given here last evening to a house somewhat less bad than usual. It would be useless to compliment it in any other way. The business of amusing the public has been a serious affair for several weeks. It is agreeable, therefore, to notice even an alleviation of managerial sufferings. The opera was very well rendered, and, so far as the *caste* was concerned, has never been offered in so interesting a shape. The three female *rôles* were entrusted to American *artistes*, viz.: Miss McCULLOCH, Miss HAUCK and Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR. It was, we think, unfortunate that Miss McCULLOCH selected the *rôle* of *Amelia* for her *début*. The music is embarrassing even for experienced artists, and must naturally present unusual difficulties to the *débutante*. We cannot recall the name of a singer who has made a success in it. Miss McCULLOCH suffered from timidity, and was unable to do justice to her powers. The appearance of the lady was highly in her favor, and her bearing on the stage was singularly graceful and easy. Miss McCULLOCH's voice is a soprano of good power—sufficient, indeed, for all lyric purposes. The upper register is somewhat hard and unsympathetic, but this may have been the result of fright. We have no desire to criticise. It is sufficient that the lady was successful, and that her *début* gives us the promise of another American prima donna. Miss STELLA BONHEUR was in admirable voice, and sang ULRICA's music with positive effect. Miss HAUCK, as the page, looked charming and sang with perfect sweetness, accuracy and musical feeling. The piquancy of the melodies secured several *encores*, all of which were merited. It is unnecessary to speak of Messrs. MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, DUBREUIL, &c. They were excellent.

RISTORI.—Mme. RISTORI, the great *tragedienne*, made her *rentrée* last evening at the French Theatre before a full and fashionable audience. The play was "Elizabeth," in which the lady is seen to the greatest advantage. It were idle now to repeat what only a few weeks since we stated about this wonderful representation. The public has found out its value, and if there were no subscription in the way the play would, we are sure, run for many weeks. As it is, it always draws the best audiences. Those who were present last night appreciated the play and the acting. The applause was frequent, and Mme. RISTORI was called out after [illegible]

hold this *artiste* has taken on the public can be furnished than the fact that at the commencement of the third season she is even more popular than when she commenced her engagement in this country. On Friday, MOSENTHAL's drama of "Deborah" will be produced. It is the original of Mr. DALY's famous play of "Leah."

MR. LINGARD'S BENEFIT.—Mr. J. W. LINGARD will be the recipient of a benefit at the Winter Garden to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock. It seems superfluous to speak of Mr. LINGARD—he is known so widely as a thoroughly, good-hearted and kindly man. When the New Bowery Theatre was burned down he lost his all, and his friends are now doing for him what he certainly would have been the first to do for any one of them under similar circumstances. We venture to hope that the public is Mr. LINGARD's friend, and that the *matinée* to-day will demonstrate the fact unmistakably. The bill is admirable, combining an operatic and Shakesperian entertainment. The artists are Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and the regular company of the Winter Garden, Miss KELLOGG, Señora POCH, Miss HAUCK, Signors TESTA, Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor BERAGLI, Signor BELLINI, Signor ANTONNUCCI and Signor TORRIANI. Do not forget—at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sparkling comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," was played on Christmas night in an admirable manner by GEORGE JORDAN, TOM PLACIDE, Mrs. W. WINTER, and the regular Winter Garden cast. Mr. JORDAN was warmly welcomed on his entrance; and carried off the dashing *rôle* of *Capt. Hawksley* with the same spirit and earnestness that characterized him in the olden time. Mrs. WINTER, who is rapidly becoming a favorite in Brooklyn, was thoroughly excellent as *Mrs. Sternhold*, and, indeed, with the exception of the necessary slips attending the first and only production of a piece, everything went off to the satisfaction of a very large audience.

LOUISIANA.

Receipts of Cotton—Indictments of Colored Persons—Preparations to Receive the Congressional Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The total receipts of cotton at all the ports from 1st September last to date add up about 690,000 bales, and as planters have hurried their cotton forward with more than usual rapidity the belief among factors here is that half of the crop is already marketed.

There were no evening editions of the papers published to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, has addressed a letter to the clerks of the various Criminal Courts in the several parishes of that State, requesting them to furnish, at as early a date as practicable, a list of the criminal indictments on the dockets from 1st November, 1865, to 1st November, 1866, to include name of persons indicted, color, offence, when tried, guilty or acquitted, sentence and any remarks they may have to make upon each separate case.

The object of this it is surmised is to show, or endeavor to show, that the Courts have a different treatment for persons according to their color.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A special train left this morning for the purpose of meeting the Congressional Investigating Committee and conducting them to this city.

The Committee will be met at Canton by Gen. BEAUREGARD and a number of gentlemen connected with the Press here, who will show the Committee such attentions as may be necessary or pleasant.

The party are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The Marshal plantation at Bossier Parish, La., has been sold for $100,000 in gold. It contained about 4,000 acres.

The bridge over Baker's Creek, between Jackson and Vicksburgh, has been rebuilt, and trains have resumed running. This bridge is one of the most important on the road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President Advises the Southern States to Reject the Constitutional Amendment—Success of the Charleston City Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Col. WEATHERLY, a member of the State Senate, and who was intrusted with an informal commission to the President of the United States, has returned to this city from Washington, where he had a long and highly gratifying interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment, but in such terms as not to give offence to those who are urging it upon the South.

Such action on their part, he believes, would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States—at least he had reason to hope that it would.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The new city railroad has already shown itself a great success, the total number of passengers over it during the week ending the 23d having reached 12,593, or an average of over 2,000 per day.

MISSOURI.

The President Declines to Interfere in the State Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Conservatives report that President JOHNSON declines interference in Missouri affairs, on the ground that each State should be left free to preserve peace, and no interference tolerated unless the United States laws are violated or the State calls for help. This is the supposed ground for Gen. GRANT's order withdrawing the troops from Lexington, the latter having returned to Leavenworth. Warrants against the militia commander have not been served by the Marshal. The cause is unknown. The Marshal has gone to Leavenworth to confer with Gen. HANCOCK, and the Governor has sent additional militia to Lexington on account of threats of bushwhackers in the surrounding country. All sorts of horrible outrages are imputed to the militia, such as shooting negroes for carrying the *Missouri Republican*. The leading Conservatives from Lexington are in St. Louis, under pretense that their lives are in danger. Gen. GRANT is freely denounced, but papers are quiet concerning the President.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Adjournment of the United States District Court.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The statement that a large cotton warehouse near Norfolk, containing 2,500 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire one day last week, is incorrect. No such fire has taken place in Norfolk or vicinity.

The United States District Court, Hon. Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, adjourned on Saturday, until the May term.

The schooner *Rebecca Sheppard*, of Philadelphia, from Kingston, with guano, arrived at Norfolk to-day in distress. She had encountered the late hurricane, and suffered severely, and lately, off the Capes of Delaware had lost jibboom and sails.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT FORT LARAMIE.

Three Officers and Ninety Soldiers Surrounded and Butchered.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A terrible massacre occurred on the 22d, near Fort Phil. Kearny.

Brevet Col. FETTERMAN, Capt. BROWN, and Lieut. GRAMMOND, of the Eighteenth Infantry, with 90 enlisted men of the Second Cavalry and Eighteenth Infantry, were surrounded by Indians, and every officer and man killed.

Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A fire broke out about noon to-day in the wholesale boot and shoe manufactory of W. A. BIGELOW & Co., situated on Wisner near Water-street. The building was totally consumed. It was nearly new and one of the finest business structures in the city. It was occupied by W. A. BIGELOW & Co. and FIELDING & Co., wholesale coffee and tea store. The stock in the new building adjoining, occupied by IRA WELLS, wholesale leather and findings store, was removed without loss. The total loss on the building and stock is estimated at $70,000. The property was insured in the Security Insurance Company for $52,000. The fire originated in the coffee roaster in the cellar beneath the coffee and tea store.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

CHARLES SERAD was killed yesterday by an unknown man, who escaped. The difficulty originated in the streets while blowing Christmas horns at one [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Government is said to be in possession of advices, which are regarded as entirely satisfactory, with reference to the claims of this country against England for depredations committed by the Confederate privateer.

These claims, there is every reason to believe, will be fully recognized by the British Cabinet, while our own Cabinet will in turn recognize those of England against this country.

VIRGINIA AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Letters have been received in this city from Richmond taking issue with Col. SEGAR's recently published declaration, that the Legislature of Virginia are ready at once to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, provided that they can have the assurance from Congress that this shall be the ultimatum, and that the loyal Senators from that State shall be admitted without delay. One of the writers says the Legislature are nearly, if not quite, unanimous on the subject in the negative, and the feeling is equally decided among the people. Under no circumstances are the people or G[illegible]ssembly ready to ratify the Amendment.

THE CASE OF LOWENTHAL, CHARGED WITH FORGING BOUNTY CLAIMS.

A long report on the case of JACOB LOWENTHAL and his alleged forgeries of bounty claims and final discharge papers of colored soldiers, has appeared in the public Press, together with the assertion that the Pay Department declined to investigate the charges preferred by the person who caused the arrest of LOWENTHAL, that the accused had confederates among the Paymasters here in Washington. The Paymaster-General authorizes the statement that a thorough investigation was made by his order at the time the charge was preferred. The result of the investigation was that no forgeries were proven. Payment had been made on genuine discharge papers of claimants. Checks were issued, payable to the order of the claimants or the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York. If any fraud has been perpetrated it must, therefore, have been in the indorsement of the checks, for which the payer alone is responsible. The United States cannot, in any event, lose a dollar.

A CORRECTION.

I am enabled to say positively that the report of a recent interview between the President and Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is entirely incorrect; that it misconstrues what Mr. JOHNSON did say, and reports him as having said several things that he did not say.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDER ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The President, on the 19th inst., through the War Department, directed Gen. SICKLES to issue an order suspending in his department, until further instructions, articles 5 and 6 of his General Order declaring that corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and also interfering with the State law on vagrancy. In compliance with the request made in the same letter, a copy of the order directed to be issued was to-day received from Gen. SICKLES' headquarters.

TAXING SWAMP LANDS.

The Supreme Court overruled the judgments of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and declares that the taxing of swamp and overflowed lands within the period of ten years was a violation of contract between the United States and the State of Arkansas, Congress having exempted them from taxation for that length of time, with the view to encourage the reclamation of the lands. This decision is applicable to other similar cases pending before the Supreme Court. It was announced that the Court would on Friday adjourn over until the 3d of January.

DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS.

In a case from Mississippi, decided this morning, the United States Supreme Court held that where a judgment is concluded by a Court in one State, it is equally concluded as to every other State, and so remains until set aside by a superior Court, or by a Court of Chancery, on the basis of section first, article four, of the Constitution, that full force and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Government has not received any official information of the execution of ESCOBEDO, and it is not true, as has been reported, that Gen. SHERMAN has abandoned the mission to Mexico. Finding that, as affairs stand in that country, their efforts might prove abortive, in part at least, if they attempted the work at present, Mr. CAMPBELL and Gen. SHERMAN did not attempt to carry out the plan originally determined upon, and they have simply postponed action for a short time, under instructions from the State Department. Gen. SHERMAN goes to St. Louis to remain a few days, and then rejoins Minister CAMPBELL, when together they will endeavor to carry out the purposes of the Government, which, there is every reason to believe, will be successful.

MINISTER CAMPBELL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

It is ascertained from an official source that Minister CAMPBELL has been instructed by our Government to remain at New-Orleans for the present, in order to await future events in Mexico or for further instructions.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session again to-day, and gave the Tariff Bill a further consideration. A general impression seems to prevail that no action is to be taken until after the reassembling of Congress. Owing to this the number of interested parties applying to be heard is much less than it probably will be two weeks hence, when it may be too late. Neither Mr. WELLS' bill nor report has yet been received, but probably will be as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury returns, as Mr. WELLS himself is expected here to-morrow.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee held no session to-day, but will resume their sittings to-morrow. The report that they have agreed upon a bill to sell the Treasury gold is wholly untrue. They have not considered the subject since the adjournment of Congress.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, Ex-French Minister, left Washington this morning for New-York, to take passage for France.

THE NEW-YORK BANK TAX CASES.

Attorney-General STANBERY addressed the Supreme Court to-day, for the Government in the New-York Bank-Tax cases.

THE MILLIGAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan *habeas corpus* case is now undergoing revision, preparatory to publication, and it will probably be issued in pamphlet form next week. Owing to the uncertainty in the public mind as to the exact ground covered by the decision, there is much anxiety to see the decision in full.

PERSONAL.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, who left the city on Monday, is expected back to-morrow. Postmaster-General RANDALL has taken the residence at the northeast corner of Fourteenth-street and New-York-avenue, and upon the return of Mrs. RANDALL from Europe will commence housekeeping.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals this evening is M. BENEDETTI, *attaché* of the French Legation under the new *régime*.

VISITORS AT RICHMOND.

Your Richmond correspondent telegraphs that Senators POLAND and KIRKWOOD, Representative SPALDING and Mr. COLBY, Register of the Treasury, with their ladies, arrived in that city this evening at the Ballard House. The party will spend to-morrow in viewing the city and the adjacent places of interest, and will then return to Washington.

THE TRIAL OF CIVILIANS BY MILITARY COURTS.

It is understood a General Order is in course of preparation, to be directed to Department commanders, acquainting them with the decision of the Supreme Court against the illegality of Courts-martial for the trial of civilians, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military duties, leaving judiciary questions to the decisions of the civil Courts, or something to that effect.

THE FREEDMEN AT ARLINGTON.

A number of gentlemen held a meeting here to-night, with Mr. SAYLES BOWEN as President, and resolved to appeal to the charitable of the country to relieve the necessities of the freed persons at Arlington, numbering about 1,000, principally women and children. As a part of the design, it is proposed to provide for them a dinner on the 3d of January.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. WILSON.

Lieut. H. H. WILSON, Sixth United States Cavalry, who died at Austin, Texas, on Monday, was the only son of Hon. H. WILSON, United States Senate. Lieut. WILSON was only twenty years of age, and had been in the army since he was seventeen, serving as Lieutenant in the Thirty-first United States Cavalry, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Fourth until the close of the war, and as Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry from that time until his death.

No particulars respecting his demise have yet been received by his parents, who are both in Washington at this time, his father having returned from Massachusetts this morning.

A MAIL ROBBER PARDONED.

MICHAEL CONNER, convicted of robbing the mail in Ohio, and sentenced in October, 1865, to five years imprisonment, has been pardoned by the President, on the recommendation of the United States District-Attorney and the special agent of the Post-office Department.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF ALABAMA.

A case is soon to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States which will involve the question whether Alabama is a State in the Federal Union, or what her present *status* is, if she is not a State.

DR. MUDD'S CASE.

No decision has been made, as yet, upon the application of Dr. MUDD's counsel for a writ of *habeas corpus* in his case.

The Death of Mr. Lowenthal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your issue of to-day a statement respecting what is called the "Lowenthal Swindle," which closes by stating that there is a "doubt as to the death of Mr. LOWENTHAL," and that the "hurried manner of conducting the funeral adds evidence to that belief." I do not wish to enter into a discussion as to the honesty or "scoundrelism" of Mr. LOWENTHAL, but will only say that there are quite as many persons here who disbelieve the charges as there are who believe them. But as to his death and burial, I am the agent for this District of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and as such agent, having two policies on the life of the deceased ($10,000,) it was my duty to see that the interests of the Company were protected. I flatly and positively deny the truth of each and every statement made in your paper of to-day respecting the illness, death and attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. LOWENTHAL.

He died at 7 o'clock in the evening, not "in the middle of the night." The attending physicians were Drs. MILLER and HOWARD, both well known and respected in this city, and he was buried at 3 P. M. the next day—not "the next morning." It is further stated that "his wife and mother" were about "the only persons who followed the coffin to the grave." So far from being true, the *fact* is that his body was followed to the grave by Rev. R. J. KEELING, of Trinity Church; J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier of the National Bank of the Metropolis; Ex-Gov. FORD, of Ohio, and Dawson Lodge of Freemasons, who buried him with "grand honors," and many others not known to me. The illness, death and burial of Mr. LOWENTHAL has been proved under oath by the following persons: Rev. R. J. KEELING, Dr. F. HOWARD, Hon. T. J. FORD, ANTHONY BUCKLY, undertaker, and Mr. HUTCHINSON.

I desire to say further that I saw and recognized his body in the coffin, saw the coffin closed, carried to the grave and buried there, and that upon the evidence furnished the New-York Life Insurance Company will pay his estate $10,000.

The proofs of what I have stated are in the hands of the New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, and I trust you will insert this letter, that your correspondent may know what a mistake he has made, and how easily he could have been put right by coming to my office, which is not ten steps from his own. Very respectfully,

J. M. GRASSIE, Gen. Agt. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.,
No. 474 Fourteenth-street, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

A Letter from Mr. Greeley.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: A newspaper dispatch from your city, dated the 5th inst., asserts that I have been invited by Louisianians of diverse parties to extend my present journey so that it shall include a visit to your section. Though unable to comply with this invitation, I venture to base on it an entreaty which I am sure you will receive in the spirit which prompts it.

Our country has of late been the arena of a terrible civil war, whereof the devastations and the passions, though softened by the intervention of time, still remain. Having been plunged into that war by natural antagonisms which seem to me fully to explain, if not to excuse, the collision they occasioned, we are to-day in danger of protracting a struggle which has no longer a rational motive, and for which the only excuse is to be sought in antipathies and prejudices which have no longer even a decent pretext. It has been decided beyond appeal that we are not to be henceforth aliens, but countrymen. A handful may migrate to Brazil on the one hand or to Liberia on the other; but at least ninety-nine in every hundred of us will live and die free citizens of the United States. Shall we not, therefore, resolve to live in peace and fraternal concord? What conceivable interest of any of us can be promoted by a perpetuation of the hate and bitterness naturally incident to a state of civil war?

You Louisianians are preëminently a cosmopolitan people. Natives and foreign-born; French, English and Spanish; Caucasian and African; Southron and Yankee—you are perfectly able (as you have proved) to make your State a hell upon earth if you choose; and I greatly fear that there are those among you who *do* choose.

But, on the other hand, I feel entire confidence that you who have invited me to your State, with very many of your neighbors and fellow-citizens, fully realize that the true interest of all demands peace, order, mutual kindliness, and the most absolute security, the most hearty accord, to every human being now living in or who may hereafter come to your State, of every right of person or property which is enjoyed by the most favored among you. I feel confident that you comprehend that the immense yet undeveloped resources of your most fertile soil, of your genial clime, and of your city's unequaled position, cannot be even partially utilized until a substantial concord shall have been effected among your own people, binding your diverse races in the silken bonds of common sympathy, based on a feeling of general security and contentment.

Some of you are doubtless "State Rights men" in a sense that I am not; and I think even these must see that no State can ever be truly strong while its people are arrayed against each other in hostile factions, each intensely jealous of some other. The tendency to "fly from petty tyrants to the throne," is, under such circumstances, irresistible.

And, on the other hand, the people of a State, thoroughly at peace and in fraternal relations with each other, may regard the doings of the Federal Government with interest, certainly, but without anxiety or apprehension.

I venture to entreat you, who have seen fit to invite me to your State, to resolve yourselves into a provisional committee intent on the establishment forthwith of mutual confidence and good will among all the diverse races, nationalities, and clans inhabiting your State, and that you invite every segment and class of your people to select its ablest and best men to coöperate with you in this benign enterprise. If you do but resolve in faith that the blessed Christmas season now at hand shall not pass without witnessing the establishment of a perfect and cordial good understanding between all classes of your people, I cannot doubt your success; and I shall hope that your example will be generally imitated, so that the year 1867 will long be remembered as the dawn of a new era of peace, prosperity, and happiness, for our too long distracted and desolated country.

With grateful regard, I remain yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Gov. WELLS, J. H. MCKEE, and others.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Patton at Home—He Still favors the Adoption of the Amendment.

The Florence (Ala.) *Journal*, published at the home of Gov. PATTON, gives a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held there on the 17th inst., which was addressed by the Governor. A brief report of his remarks is also given. He is still strongly in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, believing it to be the only route of escape for the Southern States from more unendurable propositions which Congress will be certain to present and enforce. He believes that the States will be promptly admitted upon its ratification. The *Journal* says that "the whole tenor of Gov. PATTON's remarks was to impress upon the people the propriety of choosing promptly between the two evils, that of accepting the Amendment or being remanded into a territorial government, to be maintained by Federal soldiers."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting declared their confidence in the Governor, and requested him, in company with such eminent citizens of the State as he might deem it proper to select, to proceed to Washington, and there confer with the authorities, and ascertain, if possible, whether the acceptance of the Amendment will certainly be followed by the restoration of the States, in which event they "are in favor of the adoption of this Amendment, believing it far better thus to settle our relations growing out of the late war than to risk years of strife to secure better terms."

TENNESSEE.

Murderous Affray at Nashville—Escape of Two Convicts.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A murderous affray occurred here last night between a party of the Thirty-fourth Infantry and a party of policemen; the former were cheering for LINCOLN and Union, when the latter came up with an answering cheer for JEFF. DAVIS. A *mêlée* followed, in which EDWARD CREGO, a soldier, was shot, dying in a few minutes. Sergt. HENRY BISHLER received a serious wound in the head. Great excitement exists over the affair, and a number of unofficial soldiers are to-night out in hunt of the murderers, with threats of vengeance.

MALONEY, who robbed a Paymaster of over $8,000 last Summer, and was sentenced by a Court-martial to hard labor in the Penitentiary, escaped with two other convicts last night.

THE WEST INDIES.

Suspension of the Banks—Commercial Crisis—General Suspension of Specie Payments—The Royal Spanish Bank—Principal Cause of the Crisis—The Effects—Arrival of Mr. Jacob Thompson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

Our city is in a great state of excitement and a regular panic prevails among all classes. We are in the midst of a great calamity, and if no prompt steps are taken to remedy and alleviate the general distrust and consequent disastrous results, our commerce will be prostrat to and injured to an incalculable extent. The principal cause of the suspension of nearly all of our banks, is not as the *Diario* erroneously states the withdrawal of two and a half millions from the vaults of the banks and sent to foreign countries by unauthorized parties, but the large amount of Government Treasury bonds held by the Royal Spanish Bank, and on which they advance the cash to the Government used by the Royal authorities to defray the expenses of the war with St. Domingo, Mexico and Chili, and which the Treasury has been unable to redeem until now.

A meeting of merchants and bankers under the Presidency of the Captain-General himself, was held at the Palace on Monday last, to deliberate on the depressed and ruinous state of our commerce, and the scarcity of money, which is very embarrassing to our banks, and will lead to disastrous financial results if no steps are taken to devise means to extricate them out of their difficulties. The only feasible plan presented was that the Royal Spanish Bank be authorized to pay out 50 per cent. on all sums, in bonds of the Government, which are fully secured, and of which they hold very large amounts as collaterals. Also, that the Royal Spanish Bank should make use of the credit it enjoys in England and the United States to borrow $2,000,000. On Thursday the bank of BOSSIER & Co. suspended payment. This bank was the one organized and patronized by all the provision dealers and wholesale grocers in Havana, and enjoyed a monopoly which has given great offence to the mercantile community not interested in the institution. The bank received a percentage on all sales made on the wharf. Many of the depositors had been quietly withdrawing their funds for the last two months, after the Royal Spanish Bank had notified Messrs. BOSSIER & Co. that they would no longer be able to discount the paper of their institution or of their patrons, to the same extent as before, and lately had only done so, in small quantities, and on first-class paper.

On Friday more suspensions took place, among them the Banco de Comercio (Fessers Bank) where all the funds of the Regea Warehouses and the Bahia Railroad are kept, the Banco de Ilia and in fact all with the exception of the Caja de Ahorraos (Savings Bank,) the Allianza and the Royal Spanish Bank, which still continues to pay out specie and will probably be able to weather the storm, although it has only $2,033,757 in specie in its vaults, while they have $4,846,965 on deposit and $3,653,150 of their bills in circulation. Their assets in case of the suspension, amounting to $13,744,769, are more than sufficient to cover all their liabilities and leave a surplus of over $2,000,000 to the credit of the bank. Strenuous efforts have been made yesterday to prevent this result. All of our principal provision and grocery merchants will suspend specie payments to-day, and several houses who do not rest on a very firm basis will be compelled to close their doors and go into liquidation.

It is supposed by all our bankers and principal merchants that this suspension will only be temporary, and that the arrival of the new sugar crop and the consequent ingression of funds into the Island will soon put things to rights, particularly as all of the suspended banks have a large surplus of assets and will be able to resume payments as soon as remittances of specie arrive.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury under BUCHANAN, and one of the principal leaders of the South during the war, arrived here by the French mail steamer from St. Nazaire. Different stories regarding his presence here are told, but the most probable one is that he desires to be near where he can hear from his family, and return to the United States if the President should see fit to pardon him. He has been very retired and reserved since his arrival. Of other celebrities we have a young scion of royalty on hand, namely, ALBERT HONORIO, a young Prince, and he of that immense territory known as the Principality of Monaco. The young gentleman is a midshipman in the navy, and is accompanied by a tutor. He is too young yet to be sent to New-York and have a big procession about. The Mexican Republican Generals ECHENERRIA, RAJO GANEDO are also here at present.

The new water-works now in course of construction are progressing finely, but it will take years yet before they are completed and bring the waters of the Almendares River to our city. When finished it will be the finest aqueduct in the world, but several millions will have to be expended until then.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is expected here next month.

QUASIMODO.

OHIO.

Accident on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The trestle-work on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, near Hamilton, gave way as the express train bound west was crossing it, and precipitated the engine, tender and baggage-car to the bottom, fatally injuring the engineer and fireman. No other casualties.

MARYLAND.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape from a Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by five convicts to escape from the Maryland Penitentiary, early yesterday morning. One had just reached the top of the wall when he was discovered by the guards.

Freedman Arrested for the Murder of Mr. Rhett's Son—Two Freedmen Killed.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The freedman known as "Horace Greeley," and who made his escape from prison several weeks since, was recaptured last evening.

The prisoner stands charged with the murder of the son of Hon. Mr. RHETT last Summer.

We have reports to-day of the killing of two freedmen. One of these, it is said, was murdered by some of the soldiers connected with the Sixth Infantry.

Accident at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Monday night, a wagon containing four men was run off the bridge this side of St. Anthony, and went headlong down the precipice 150 feet. The high bridge is at one end of this chasm, without a railing, and is a fearful place, but fortunately three of them escaped with injuries, while only one, named CASEY, was killed.

Marine Disasters.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Advices have been received here that the ship *Rangoon*, Capt. MURRAY, from Sowrabaya, Java, Sept. 5, for New-York, with a cargo of rice, is ashore at Chincossague.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Late Bermuda advices report the total loss of the bark *Pathfinder*, bound from Rockland to New-Orleans, with a cargo of lime. A portion of the cargo will be saved.

Policeman Shot.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

At an early hour this morning a Policeman named WILLIAMS, while attempting to arrest two burglars on Seventh-street, was shot by one of them, the ball striking a button on his coat before entering his body. The burglars then made their escape, and up to this time have not been apprehended. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, where he now lies in a critical condition, the ball not having yet been extracted.

Another Race Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

JESSE MURPHY, a well-known railroad man from Baltimore, was shot and killed at the races, last evening, by JOE KELLY.

Sentence of a Murderer.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

THOMAS FALLON, who murdered his wife in this city last September, was to-day sentenced in the Supreme Court, by Judge HOAR, to imprisonment for life.

Certificates of Election.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Certificates of election were issued to-day to Congressmen PILE, NOEL, VAN HORN, BENJ. ANDERSON, MCCLURG and GRAVELLY.

The Weather.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The weather is mild and snowing.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks.

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	98,958,672
Specie	582,112
Legal Tender Notes	17,038,272
Due from other Banks	1,659,442
Due to other Banks	13,287,649
Deposits	40,971,613
Circulation, National	24,154,332
Circulation, State	315,140

Explanation.

The *South Carolinian*, of Columbia, S. C., is announced as having abandoned the New York Associated Press, to take the news of a bogus association. The simple fact is, that our Agent, being unable to collect bills for news already furnished that concern, refused to serve it any longer.

The Late Bishop Rutledge, of Florida.

Bishop RUTLEDGE was a man of very small stature and extremely attenuated frame, but of no little pluck when he conceived himself under a call of duty, having in him a spark of the old Revolutionary fire. Although a solitary man of most retiring habits, he was capable both of feeling and inspiring deep affection. During his last sickness, while the lingering torture of cancer in the mouth was eating out his life inch by inch, it is said that an old family servant of his, who had been permitted to live in Charleston, hiring out his own time, and whom the Bishop had not seen for years, heard of his affliction. At his own expense this devoted freedman at once traveled to Tallahassee, presented himself at his old master's bedside, and announced his determination to stay by him and nurse him as long as life lasted. Touched by so beautiful a devotion on the part of one whose face he had almost forgotten, the Bishop—most of whose little competency was lost during the war—altered his will, and bequeathed to this faithful freedman a portion of the little that was yet left.

The Governor of Alabama and the Legislature.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* contains the following: "We publish below the resolution of Judge MORSE, of Choctaw, which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Legislature to the Governor. It shows the kind feeling existing between the Executive and the General Assembly, and that neither have lost confidence in the patriotism and good intentions of the other:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the present General Assembly are due and hereby tendered to His Excellency Gov. PATTON, for his uniform courtesy to them, and for his high patriotism and devotion to the interests of the State."

Mr. Stevens' North Carolina Bill.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of Tuesday in speaking of the bill introduced into the United States House of Representatives by Mr. STEVENS, to enable North Carolina to resume its former relations with the other States, says:

"To put all doubt at rest, we now state emphatically that the bill referred to, and which proposes gradually but finally to supercede the present State organization set up under martial law, was prepared by Hon. JOHN POOL, JAMES F. TAYLOR, Esq., and W. W. HOLDEN, at the request of Mr. STEVENS, and was introduced in the House by the latter on the 13th December. These persons are solely responsible for the measure, and they are prepared to stand or fall by it."

The American Colony at Cordova, Mexico.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns from a gentleman who left Cordova on the 6th inst., that only Gen. PRICE, of Missouri, and Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, are now left there. They have erected a house, but it is scarcely comfortable, and their families reside in the city. Gov. HARRIS is about sending his family, six in number, to Tennessee, to have his children educated. Gen. SHELBY is at Vera Cruz engaged in the colonization of Tuxpan. Gen. STEVENS is still Superintendent of the Vera Cruz Railroad, but the travel and business on it are small. All the Confederates in Mexico are in excellent health, but their prospects were poor. Mr. MALCOLM, of Kentucky, returned home by the last steamer.

The Missouri Senatorship.

Senator B. GRATZ BROWN publishes a letter to the people of Missouri, recommending universal suffrage and amnesty, to take effect in 1870. He definitely declines reëlection.

A Jefferson City letter says Gov. FLETCHER will retire from the Senatorial contest in favor of a third party, who will probably be HENRY F. BLOW.

Offended Dignity.

The Washington correspondent of the Memphis *Bulletin* tells the following: "While I was in Brown's, the other evening, HUMPHREY MARSHALL strode in, large as life and twice as natural. An Irish porter, probably one of his old men, saluted him: 'How are yez, Colonel?' 'Don't call me Colonel; call me General,' was the reply, and the mighty man strode on."

Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE says: "I find your machine invaluable. I have used it a year, and it has never been out of order. The stitch is very neat and durable, and can be adapted to fine or coarse materials. It works with the rapidity of a dozen pairs of hands; saves much time, fatigue and expense. One of your machines is used in my father's family, another in the household of a sister, and others by various friends. The opinions of all accord with that I have just expressed."—*Sun.*

A GOOD WORK.—A destitute family must be relieved temporarily by pecuniary help, while the best interests of the needy generally demand that more permanent aid should be rendered. Many who would be unable to support themselves, either by their needle or otherwise, can earn enough with the help of a Sewing-machine. In order to assist clergymen, masters of lodges, and representatives of benevolent institutions in the laudable work of providing those of their congregations, members of the Masonic Fraternity, and others, with a WHEELER & WILSON's Sewing-Machine, who may find it inconvenient or impossible to advance the whole amount upon delivery, orders will be received at the Masonic Fair, or at No. 939 Broadway, to supply them at manufacturer's prices, and receive partial payments, according to the convenience or necessities of individual cases. By this arrangement, and with little outlay, worthy indigent persons can be supplied with an article that will assist them in becoming self-supporting. J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, and at Masonic Fair.—*Evening Post.*

A Card.

I am to give an exhibition of the amusing effects of "Laughing Gas," at the Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, and shall be pleased to furnish free admission tickets to all who have had teeth extracted at our establishment, No. 19 Cooper Institute, provided they are called for before the evening of exhibition. We have now on our certificate scroll the names of 17,463 patients, and I believe we have not hurt any one yet.—*Advertisement.*

G. Y. COLTON.

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The Committee on Sewing-machines at the late Maryland Institute Fair report as follows:

"We find the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine to excel all others.

It is the most simple in construction, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring less power to work it than any other machine.

The Elliptic Hook is an improvement of great value, insuring the greatest certainty of execution, and preventing the liability of missing stitches, so common in other machines.

Another valuable improvement is an Adjustable Feed Bar, adapting it to the finest or heaviest fabric.

It is the only machine we have seen that will gather without changing the tension."—*Advertisement.*

How to Draw Them.

Extract from a letter from St. Paul, Iowa, to PHALON & SON: "Your Night-Blooming Cereus is in urgent request here. Wish I had fifty gals in my store to-day." Gentle druggist, the article is too precious to be sold in bulk, but if you keep it on hand you will be sure to have fifty gals in your store every day. It draws them as blossoms draw the bees.

Hot and Cold

COFFEE URNS AND ICE-PITCHERS,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
with an assortment of best quality
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.
LUCIUS HART & CO.

Dashing Young Men will find the new style of hat for calls at GENIN'S. The most elegant fabric of the season. No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c., &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Asthma.—A spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will in some cases give immediate relief. For coughs, colds and throat diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—*Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.*

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

Holiday Presents.

No more useful presents can be made in any household than DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER, and the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. These machines will lessen the weary labor of washing and wringing clothes one half, and save their cost in clothing every year. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near York.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Useful Presents.

Gold Pens, Gold Cases, Pen Holders and Rubber Cases. The largest and best assortment in the City. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

Forty Drops of Metcalfe's Rheumatic REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it.

Furs for the Holidays.—$30,000 worth of Furs, of all kinds, selling off at greatly reduced prices, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N. Y.

Holiday Presents.—Poliak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,

For Sale and To Rent.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

MARRIED.

BRONSON—WHELTEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, ISAAC BRONSON to ALICE, daughter of William Whelten.

COLE—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole and Rev. David Cole, D. D., ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., to EMMA LOUISE SMITH, of Brooklyn.

EMERSON—SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. HERMAN J. EMERSON to Miss CASSIE L., eldest daughter of Henry Seaman, Esq., both of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FULLER—MERRIMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 23d-st., by Rev. Dr. Ganse, LE GRAND H. FULLER, of New-York City, to LOUISA M. MERRIMAN, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Merriman, of Brunswick, Me.

MCGILL—MORRIS.—At Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Dr. GEORGE M. MCGILL, U. S. A., to HELEN, daughter of Robert Rutherfurd Morris.

SHELDON—EASTMAN.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Norman A. Seaver, D. D., JOHN A. SHELDON, of Rutland, Vt., to CAROLINE A., daughter of the late A. M. Eastman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEINBERGER—ELY.—In Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. W. Staunton, D. D., ALBERT B. STEINBERGER, of Philadelphia, to CARRIE L., daughter of Hon. ALFRED ELY, of Rochester, N. Y.

DIED.

BUSHNELL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, in New-York, NANCY BUSHNELL, wife of Deacon R. K. Bushnell, of Saybrook, Conn.

BINGHAM.—On Monday, Dec. 24, MARIAN E., widow of Chester Bingham, aged 72 years.

Remains are interred at Greenwood.

CROOK.—On Christmas, Dec. 25, suddenly, SAMUEL CROOK, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Third Presbyterian Church, Jay-st., near High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CABOT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Christmas Day, KATHERINE, daughter of John F. and Sophia Cabot, in the 4th year of her age.

DWIGHT.—GEORGE F. DWIGHT, only son of George S. and Mary T. Dwight, aged 3 years and 15 days.

The funeral services will take place from his father's residence, at Montclair, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Train leaves Barclay-st. at 11:30 A. M.

DUGGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, of consumption, ANN DUGGAN, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place at No. 75 Robinson-st. at 1 o'clock to-day.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, of consumption, CHARLOTTE J., wife of Frederick E. Davis, and daughter of the late Joseph E. Mount, aged 25 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 92 Rivington-st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D'HERVILLY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, JOSEPH ULRIC FELIX D'HERVILLY, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FORMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, JOHN L. FORMAN, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—At Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, Midshipman ISAAC T. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, aged 20 years, son of the late Gen. Jacob Morris, of Binghamton, N. Y.

OLMSTED.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Saratoga Springs, AMELIA G., wife of Deacon Lynde Olmsted, of East Hartford, Conn., where her remains will be interred.

REMSEN.—On Monday, Dec. 24, PETER V. REMSEN, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lee-av., near Rodney-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SPEAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, Mrs. JULIA HOWELL, widow of the late Calvin Spear, of Boston, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Bech, No. 293 Carlton-av., on Friday at 1 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SAGEMAN.—At Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, JOHN W. SAGEMAN, aged 65 years 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral services will be held in St. Mark's Church, in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in New-York City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 24, in the 65th year of her age, ANNE SCHMALZ, wife of William I. Van Wagenen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 27, from her late residence, No. 91 First-place.

A. P. A.—Notice to the members of Jackson Lodge No. 5, A. P. A.—Brothers: You are requested to meet at your Lodge-room, corner of 8th-av. and 28th st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, HENRY S. CARMICHAEL. Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES U. KERR, Rec. Secretary.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
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TOILET ARTICLES,
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BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
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In New-York consumption carries off on an average 250 persons monthly, or a general aggregate of about 2,700 for 12 months.—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Is it not important, when this startling fact is realized, that such a specific as WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME should be thoroughly known to all? This article, now regularly prescribed by the Medical Faculty, has performed most miraculous cures in those suffering from consumption. The chemical properties of Phosphate of Lime are well known in medicine as supplying the necessary ingredients for reproducing cells, and healing the lungs when ulcerated. Added to the all-powerful properties of Cod Liver Oil, a mixture is thus produced that has proved a blessing indeed to the consumptive. Another advantage which this preparation possesses over the plain Cod Liver Oil is that the unpleasant taste is entirely removed, and the medicine rendered pleasant and palatable to the most delicate taste. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & Co., F. C. WELLS & Co., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The sacred care of the orphans of soldiers and seamen who have perished in the war devolves upon private charity. The oldest institution of the kind is located at Flushing, Long Island, which is now in the fifth year of its existence. This Home now shelters, clothes and educates 130 children, who have no natural guardians to provide for them.

About 100 of these orphans will be at the Marble Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., in order that those who sympathize with them may witness their improvement.

The exercises will consist of singing by the children, assisted by Mrs. Fowie, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Tyng, President of the institution, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hastings and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission (without charge) may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Carter Brothers; at Randolph's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also, at Broadway Hotel, corner 42d-st.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATCHES, WATCHES.

The undersigned have been instructed by the manufacturers to sell the balance of their large stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AT WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY.

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GOLDEN WEDDING WINE FROM LONGWORTH'S Wine House, Cincinnati, in quarts and prints. This superb wine has the reputation of being superior to any sparkling wine made in this country. The trade supplied by

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK;
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
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"During the war, two powers worked hand in hand in providing the means necessary to its prosecution: the Government, by its organized efforts, raised men, supplied food, arms, and other necessaries; but, with a constancy, vigilance and faithfulness unequaled in the history of voluntary efforts, and with an organization as perfect as that of the Government itself, the women of America labored to provide a fund whose purpose was to supply deficiencies, to make up whatever, anywhere, should be lacking to save the precious lives of our soldiers, to comfort them when wounded or sick, to provide for the poor Unionists of the South—in short, to act as a kind of Providence, doing what official men could not do, stepping in where 'red tape'—much and often wrongfully abused—dropped the soldier, and carrying him and his on in comfort and security.

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He has done the work faithfully and successfully in his 'Tribute Book'—about which there is everything to praise. He prints in his pages a great roll of honor, the names of those who contributed in different directions to organize funds, and who directed their distribution; and with this list, which forms only a small part of the history of the different Sanitary and other Fairs, he has interwoven a great mass of interesting and characteristic incident, which shows curiously how original and peculiarly American was the manner in which the seventy millions were raised: how all alike, rich and poor, high and humble, took part in the work; how thoroughly and entirely it engaged the hearts of our people and enlisted their ingenuity."—*New-York Evening Post.*

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No more desirable work can be secured for presentation at the coming Holidays, nor any so well calculated to encourage patriotism and philanthropy. The whole constitutes a thoroughly American book, which deserves preservation."—*Philadelphia North American.*

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A rare and wonderful record is it of hope, and trust and industry, working to promote the end believed in, faith in the attainment of which never for a moment varied in any heart that received the cause as the cause of Right, and felt that Providence was working through busy fingers and earnest minds in the accomplishment of its designs."—*Boston Saturday Gazette.*

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance of the call of the Union General Committee, the Union Associations are requested to meet at the Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to choose delegates to the General Committee and Officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
JOHN HANNA,
SOLOMON BIRDSALL, } Inspectors.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Union Electors of the Seventh Assembly District are notified that an enrollment for the district will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway; also, that a primary election will be held at No. 724 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to elect delegates to the General Committee and officers for the Association.

WM. J. LOUTRELL,
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CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.
Temporary Office, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83, 85.
The subscription book to the capital stock of the HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now open at the office of the Company.
It is confidently believed that this institution will not only be of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes, but in fact to all those who are paying rents, while at the same time it will realize large profits to those who invest their money in this truly philanthropic institution.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles R. Graham,
Hon. W. W. Woodworth, Mr. James Warren Nash,
Hon. Rufus Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. David Smith, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.
Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock.
Transfer-books will be closed, according to by-laws of the Company, from the 29th inst. to the 10th of January, 1867, inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
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ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81..	106¾	107	June, 7-30..........	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, 1881....	110¼	110½	July, 7-30..........	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104	104½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	105¾	106	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '64.	104	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
5-20 " new, '65.	107¾	107⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
10-40 Registered.	99	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
10-40 Coupon....	99¼	99½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
Gold............	131⅜	131½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110¼
August, 7-30....	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,
which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19, 1866.
HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia are hereby notified that coupons falling due after August last will be paid on demand as expressed on their face. Those payable in New-York at the National Bank of the Republic; those payable in Savannah at the Central Railroad Bank; those payable in Augusta at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company, and those payble at the State Treasury, as conditioned.
Some bonds of the State, issued in 1844, have the coupons not signed. A section of the code of Georgia (872) forbids the payment of these coupons unless accompanied by the bond to which they belong and detached therefrom at the Treasury. Persons holding these are, therefore, notified that henceforth the law will be strictly followed, and no unsigned coupon will be paid except detached in presence of the Treasurer.
Another section of the code authorizes the Treasurer to sign the coupons to these bonds whenever they may be presented at the Treasury, and the coupons may thereafter be paid unaccompanied by the bond from which they have been cut. By order of His Excellency,
CHAS. J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, is hereby ordered to convene at the Office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 3 P. M., with a view to increase the Capital Stock of this Company from Three Thousand (3,000) Shares, $300,000, to Ten Thousand (10,000) Shares, $1,000,000, and to alter, amend or change the by-laws and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
C. H. SANBORN, President.
C. H. SANBORN, LEVI GRAY, A majority of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the GRINNELL GOLD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. Polls will be opened at noon of that day, and remain open one hour. By order of the Board.
JOHN H. ROLSTOW, Secretary, No. 78 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the HAMILTON COAL AND OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 25 Pine-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year. Other business, of great importance to the Company, will be brought forward. A full and prompt attendance is requested.
By order of the Board. R. McDONALD, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DRY DOCK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.
L. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the 31st December, 1866, and reopened Jan. 29, 1867.
By order of the [illegible] AS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mica Company will be held at the office of Chas. D. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 12 noon. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 24, in a 2d-av. car, a set of CORAL JEWELRY in case. Finder will please return the same to B. L. WATSON, No. 65 7th-st., and receive, with thanks of the owner, above reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN BROADWAY and 3d-av., a CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF. The finder will receive a reward on leaving it at No. 38 West 33d-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated Nov. 20, 1866, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.
Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, No. 89 Maiden-lane, on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified and stamped.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, SHERIDAN WAIT. Trustees I. & M. Canal.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.
The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have delared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst. and open on the morning of Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, next.
The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order. H. V. GAGAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board,
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.
Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.
By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THIS BANK HAS DECLARED ITS usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per cent., and an extra dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent. all free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. G. M. WILLETT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.
Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 2d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 20, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

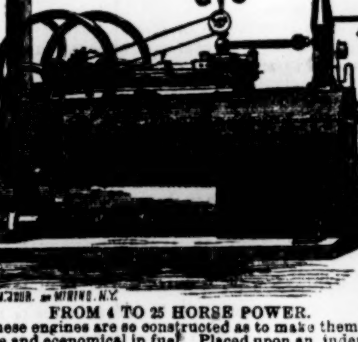
THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDK. L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by
CLUTE BROTHERS,
Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.
Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, two 8x10 inch blower engines, and one 5x8 blower engine.
HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and 20 Albany-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND WOOD PLANER, with tongue and groover, in running order. Address STEEL & CLARK, New Hartford, Conn.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7:30 o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES BY EMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, being the entire collection of two well-known connoisseurs, comprising pictures by viz.:

EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

A. Archenbach.	Wouttors.	Toussaint.
Duverger.	H. De Beul.	David.
Gesellschap.	S. Willems.	Scnermers.
O'Erdmann.	Leyckert.	F. Kruseman.
C. Hubner.	Hoguet.	Noterman.
A. Siegert.	E. Verboeckhoven.	Cortez.
Boulanger.	Everson.	O. Webber.
Gues.	Van Elven.	O. Von Thoren.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Gilbert Stuart.	J. M. Hart.	G. H. Boughton.
T. Doughty.	Wm. Hart.	T. J. Brown.
S. Colman.	W. H. Beard.	Rondel.
T. Nehlig.	D. Johnson.	Moran.
E. White.	A. W. Warren.	Van Beest.
T. L. Smith.	Culverhouse.	J. R. Brevoort.

AND OTHERS EQUALLY CELEBRATED.
They will be on exhibition free on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.
A remarkably fine collection of paintings by the best AMERICAN ARTISTS. Also, a few choice foreign works, mainly the property of a well-known collector of Baltimore, consigned to S. P. Avery. Among them will be found three of the LARGEST and FINEST subjects ever executed by
DURAND,
and representative specimens of the following American artists:

Bierstadt,	Jas. Hart,	Kensett,	Cropsey,
Gifford,	Casilear,	W. H. Beard,	Suydam,
W. Hart,	G. H. Hall,	Haseltine,	Hubbard,
Whittredge,	Lamodin,	Mignot,	W. T. Hays,
Tait,	Edmonds,	S. Colman,	W. T. Richards,
Gignoux,	P. Weber,	Vedder,	Blauvelt,
Nehlig,	De Haas,	Mrs. Spencer,	Rossiter.

The pictures of foreign artists are by

Valet,	Litchschauer,	Auken,	Lassalle,
Billotte,	Lanfant de Metz,	Lambert,	David,
Rozier,	Jacques Meris,	Cossmann,	Couty,
Chitillion,	Duverger,	Jacomin,	Geurard,
Marre,	De Rudder,	Chamerlet,	D'Orscheviller,
Galletti,	Heinrich,	Grund,	Reichard.

They will be on free exhibition, with catalogues, on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. three evenings previous to the sale.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, SMALL STORES, &c.,
For sale at auction at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing in the New-York Navy-yard, by order of the Chief-of-Bureau, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, comprising the following articles:
PROVISIONS.
Bread, beef, pork, rice, dried fruit, pickles, beans, &c.
CLOTHING.
Pea jackets, round jackets, pilot cloth and satinet trowsers, drawers, blue cloth, flannel blankets, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES.
Tobacco, mustard, pepper, soap, thread, needles, thimbles, &c., &c.
CONTINGENT.
Candles, blank books, oil-paper, inkstands, &c., &c.
Catalogues can be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
CLOSING SALE.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.
The entire balance remaining unsold on the 20th will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Old London Dock and other brandies, various vintages; old Port and Madeira wines, pale and golden sherries, champagnes, Holland and English gins, St. Croix and Jamaica rum; old pineapple rum; Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, in bottles, cases and demijohns; a few lines of fine wines, &c., imported in cases. Also, the balance of the private stock sold by order of executor, consisting of some very rare sherries, port, Madeira and brandies, very old, long time in glass. Also, some very choice Monongahela and Bourbon whiskies of great age, omitted from last sale; one jar very fine old Irish whisky. Our friends are assured that this sale comprises goods well worthy of their attention.
Also, an invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of El Soldo, Santiago operas, Luna Llena operas, Flor de Mayo operas, and other brands.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS, No. 498 Broadway.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,
THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOKS,
being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, illustrated books, albums, opera glasses, and a large stock of juvenile books.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
LARGE AND VALUABLE INVOICE OF FURS to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., few doors west of Broadway. They were all made for custom trade, of the best quality and material, consisting of about 50 lots of REAL MINK MUFFS, CAPES, COLLARS, COLLARETS AND CUFFS, all first-class, manufactured for the Broadway custom trade, and warranted.
Also a fine lot of CHILDREN'S FURS, in variety of material and styles. All to be sold without reserve. Can be seen on morning of sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FANCY FURS,
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, &c.,
BY THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY,
(Thursday,) at 11 o'clock,
At salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a
LARGE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
The property of a connoisseur of this City who is going abroad.
ALSO, AN INVOICE OF FLEMISH AND BELGIAN PICTURES,
just received from Europe and
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED
in this country.
Now on exhibition with catalogues, and will be sold without reserve.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 27, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS—
800 packages, halves and quarters, sound.
200 packages, extra fine fruit, sound.
30 packages slightly stained.
PEANUTS—40 bags.
SMYRNA FIGS—700 boxes superfine Smyrna Figs.
CURRANTS—5 barrels.
SHELLED ALMONDS—10 bags Shelled Almonds.
WALNUTS—2 bags Walnuts.
At 12 o'clock, within the store,
FRESH MALAGA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
150 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
730 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex. *Annie Ramsey*, from Malaga.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:
MORTGAGE SALE—HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood piano, Sawyer, maker; parlor suites in brocatelle; rich satin damask curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, carpets, stoves, &c.
Also, at 2 P. M., without reserve, a choice lot of ladies' furs, and a fine assortment of rich silver-plated ware, china and fancy goods.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, Office No. 116 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, 28TH INST., at 10½ o'clock, by order of Messrs. John Kerr & Co., the contents of the brewery Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-st., consisting of boiler, engine, malt-mill, mashing-machine, pumps, copper pipes, mash-tubs, underback hopback, levers and tubs, beer-troughs, &c.; also, one copper boiler, containing about 160 bbls., and one iron boiler, containing about 60; also, about 2½ bales of hops, growth of 1866, syrup, empty barrels, hogsheads, &c.; also, horses, trucks, &c., and also the office furniture.

MULLER & WILKINS, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSES at auction, Dec. 27, at salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by MULLER & WILKINS. Finely located first-class three-story house, brown-stone, No. 233 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; $13,000 can remain; do. brick, No. 121 46th-st.; do., No. 112 45th-st.; $10,000 on each can remain; well rented till May; 45th, possession; all one half block from Broadway cars. Maps at auctioneers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,687 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed until Saturday, December twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.
The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer—Salesroom 910 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
SNELLING & ADAMS will sell at their salesroom, on 11 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1866, an invoice of ladies' and misses' hats, consisting of Arcana, Gladiator, Ristori and other styles.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—CLOSing out sale of 300 cases boots, shoes, &c., THIS DAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of H. Wilson, No. 44 Dey-st. Bargains at this sale, as the goods must be sold.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.
The advertisement calling for proposals for oil, dated Dec. 15, 1866, having been found to contain an error, has been corrected as below, viz: the words "sperm" and "lard" in lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, are omitted, leaving it to the option of bidders to propose for either kind of oil.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1867, for supplying the light-house establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Lard Oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.
The place of delivery, in each case, must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:
Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 2d day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 15th day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of June, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Separate proposals will be received, at the same time, for ten thousand (10,000) gallons of Colza Oil or Lard Oil, in two lots of five thousand (5,000) gallons each, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1867.
No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The Lard Oil will be subject to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light house Engineer at Boston, Mass.
The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard, or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "*Proposals for Oil for Light-houses*," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality and to be delivered immediately, free of expense, to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
100 barrels pulverized sea coal; 10 barrels pulverized facings.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
300 pounds woolen thrumbs; 50 brass locks and keys; 1 No. 1 small turning machine, extra faces; 1 No. 0 forming machine, 2 rolls 37 inches long; 1 No. 1 double seaming stake, 11 inches x 16 inches; 1 hollow mawdrill stake; 1,000 W. O. pipe staves, 54 inches; 250 pairs hogshead heading, 32 inches.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
120 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil; 80 fathoms 2½ inches wire rope.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,500 sheets 24 oz. and 1,500 sheets 26 oz. sheathing metal; 25 tons best junk from half-worn rigging, for making oakum.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
100 iron boiler-tubes, 2¼ inches outside diameter by 61 inches long.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
20,000 cubic feet rough-cut [illegible] granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

Lawrence & Cohen,
NO. 184 WILLIAM-ST.,
Have on hand a splendid Assortment of the
Crystallized Pearl
VISITING CARDS.
Inimitably beautiful, and resemble the real pearl almost to nature itself. It is a wonderful discovery, and these gems can be printed as readily as on ordinary cards.

NO SOAP! NO WATER! NO SLOP!
BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH—For windows, mirrors, gold, silver, plated-ware, brass, copper, tin, &c. A new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience and economy; indispensable to all private housekeepers, hotel-keepers, storekeepers, &c. No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Agents wanted.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.
The Veterans of the War of 1812 will meet at No. 509 Greenwich-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother soldier, Richard Scharrot. A. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—The funds for current expenses being nearly exhausted, the Society earnestly appeal to those who are disposed to assist this class of sufferers, with the request that contributions be sent either to Dr. Knight, at the Institution, No. 97 2d-av., or to the undersigned. *No one is, at present, authorized to call for subscriptions.* All ruptured and crippled will receive aid upon calling at the Institution; the poor, without charge; others, according to their ability.
JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st., New-York.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY (20) managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1866.
CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED not to pay money or trust any one on our account, without a written order from us.
A. PURVES & SON,
South and Penn sts., Philadelphia.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT IS BOUND to effect a certain and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Breasts, Sores, Rheumatism, chilblains, Corns, &c. Price 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Get it at once. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON HATSTANDS.
THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST.
For the Holidays, a splendid assortment at low prices; also piano and store stools.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment received by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 218 Centre

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of respectable competent girls with good reference, as first-class cooks, smart chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and family seamstresses, laundresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework, pantry cleaning, and kitchen girls for hotels and first-class boarding-houses; employers will please notice they can be supplied with the above-mentioned help; Protestants and others of all nations; no objections to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; situations more of an object than high wages. At Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second house from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT SOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended servants, City or country, of all nations; excellent and other cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH young woman; is capable of any work except as cook; also one to cook and assist in washing and ironing; have best of references. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or general housework; is neat and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; good references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very competent woman, with City reference from her last place, and assist with the washing; wages not so much an object as a home. Inquire at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family, and give the best of reference for three years from last place. Call at No. 301 2d-av., corner of 24th-st., at the side door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as cook, washer and ironer, by a Welsh Protestant girl; City or country; can give best City references. Apply at No. 422 East 13th-st., for one day only.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 62 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 438 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 280 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; has long experience and first-class City reference. Call at No. 153 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND healthy lady as wet nurse in a good family; best of references at hand. Inquire at No. 30 West Washington-square, corner of Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN girl, with a small American family, as a cook or at housework. Call at No. 159 Christie-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT A situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 424 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED wet nurses, male and female nurses, want situations at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE, steady, competent Englishman and wife, as assistant gardener or care-taker; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; his wife as first-class cook or housekeeper; no objection to the care of children, if required; have the best of reference, and no objection to any part of the country; they will be found trustworthy, and will make themselves generally useful for the interest of their employers. Can be seen for three days at No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second house from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, who is competent to take full charge of any gentleman's stable, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Address M. C. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN a situation as coachman and groom; ten years' experience with horses, and two years' good reference from his last employer. Call on or address D. T. B., No. 28 Cornelia-st., until suited.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man, English, without family; can take the entire management of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address, for one week, J. W. M., care Weathered & Cherevoy, No. 117 Prince-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriage; the best of City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; can give first-class City reference. Call on or address JAMES, No. 80 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH coachman and groom; understands his business; has first-class references, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address DONALD, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., or address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of reference. Address P. H., No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; understands gardening; willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGlishman and wife; the man as coachman, and wife as seamstress; has her own machine; first-class City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 744 Broadway, Trainor's saddlery-store, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; has good reference, and is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN IN a private family, by a person who is thoroughly experienced. Can be seen all day at No. 132 West 15th-st., top floor; ask for CONN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; will refer to his employers. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st. for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for his coachman; can recommend him as an honest, sober, steady, competent man, willing and obliging. Inquire for three days of W. J. MARTIN, No. 299 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGLY COMPETENT book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing-house. Address with references, &c., INDUSTRY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE YET—A work of historical value and national importance. The only work on our navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In press:
FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS.
By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian. In one handsome volume, with 22 splendid steel portraits and battle scenes, comprising the early life, public services and naval career of our naval heroes.
To experienced agents, a more popular and rapid-selling book was never offered. Sold only by agents. Send at once for the outfit, and commence the canvass.
Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—ANSON BLAKE, plaintiff, against SUSAN W. WINSLOW, as executrix of or trustee under the last will and testament of Hubbard Winslow, deceased, and in her own right, EDWARD H. WINSLOW, WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, KENELM WINSLOW, as trustees under the last will and testament of the said Hubbard Winslow, deceased; and also, in their own right, HELEN A. WINSLOW, wife of the said Edward H. Winslow, EDWARD WINSLOW and HELEN WINSLOW, only children of the said Edward H. Winslow; EDWARD WARREN and ANNA W. WARREN, his wife; FANNY WARREN and EDNA WARREN children of the said Anna W. Warren; ADELINE W. BYINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, severally above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Post-office Buildings, Montague-place, near Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 22, 1866.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d13—law6wTh*
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.
Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LECTURE BY REV. I. F. HECKER, at Irving Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1866, at 8 P. M. Subject: *Luther and the Reformation.* Tickets 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.......$135 | Second cabin.......$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.......$100 | Lower Saloon.......$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.......Dec. 19
PALMYRA.......Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails.......SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
HIBERNIA sails.......SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....Cabin $100.....Steerage $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.......$90 | Steerage.......$30
First Cabin to London.......95 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris.......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, March 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE.....DAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.......Dec. 31 | MONDAY.......Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21 North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, (calling at Havana,) on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
H. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Jan. 5.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
From Pier No. 28 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE ELEGANT SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 9th-st., New-York.

RE-UNION HOTEL, 42D-ST. AND 4TH-av., has been improved and remodeled. Rooms en suite or single, for first-class families; table a la European. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS! CARRIAGES!
100 SLEIGHS FOR SALE.
1,000 Straps, Sleigh-bells. C. WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NOTICE TO HORSE-OWNERS.
Every horse-owner in the United States who has horses lame with ringbone, spavin, curbs, &c., should use the DATURA SALVE. Cures in from one to three weeks. Cures warranted, or the money returned. Eleven years in use. Price $2 50. Sent free. Address J. B. LONGAKER, V. S., Limerick-square Post-office, Montgomery County, Penn.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS, new, $2 50; tents, wagon covers, rubber covers, wagons, ambulances, mule and horse harness; McClellan saddles, revolvers, army clothing. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.
The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been photechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 100 feet below Grand-st. Parties desiring to locate in this great business centre would do well to apply at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or between 6 and 8 P. M. at No. 158 West 21st-st., to the owner's Agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class house, 37½ feet wide; lot about 37½x200 feet. This is one of the most comfortable and complete residences in the City. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam-power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED small three-story Philadelphia brick house; Brooklyn, 25 minutes from ferries; half block each from Fulton and Atlantic cars; all modern improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,954 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR SIX months, from 1st February or 1st March, on 5th-av., above 34th-st., to a small private family only; rent $600 per month. Address Box No. 1,486 Post-office.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS at 107 W. 12th-st., in a French family; nicely furnished rooms communicating on the third floor to let with board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 9th-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND board for a gentleman, wife and child; location in the neighborhood of 20th-st., and between 3d and 6th-avs. Address A. L. B., box 1109, Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND SECOND floor to let, with board. Apply at No. 7 Boorman-place, 33d-st., west of 8th-av.

A SMALL OFFICE ON BROADWAY, near Fulton-st., in a fine building. Apply at No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

A SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD. Inquire at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Roerie & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.
Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $2 to $80 each.
Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done.
J. SAENGER,
No. 185 Essex-st., New-York.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT FRENCH SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.
WE INVITE ATTENTION TO
OUR SHOW WINDOW,
and beg to inform our patrons although our goods
ARE ENTIRELY FIRST CLASS,
we will sell them at low prices.
WE HAVE REDUCED OUR STOCK
OF BALMORAL SKIRTS
to half their former price, with the view of inducing gentlemen to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
TO THE LADIES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

CLEARING
AT POPULAR PRICES,
OUR WHOLE STOCK.
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PLAIN MERINOS, BLACK SILKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-WEAR, &c.
14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, a full assortment of Real Laces, Needlework Goods, &c., for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
14th-st. and 6th av. R. H. MACY.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

KID GLOVES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
The most popular kid Glove in the City.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS FOR
LADIES, GENTS AND
CHILDREN.
N. B.—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WAX DOLLS!! WAX DOLLS!!
WORK BOXES! WRITING DESKS!
Our Yankee Notions Department contains thousands of elegant Fancy Productions, all calculated to make both young and aged happy. Cheap! Cheap!!
EDW'D RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Cheap Linen Handkerchiefs, both plain and hem-stitch. Real Lace Handkerchiefs, linen centres, 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Bargains! Hundreds of styles in Plain and Embroidered Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Scarfs in endless variety.
New styles in Cloth Gloves, cheap.
New styles in Cashmere Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, black, white and colored, $1 per pair.
Our very best are now $1 50 per pair.
Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ribbons! Ribbons!! Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!! Now!!!!
Bonnet Velvets, new shades to-day.
Cheapest Black Bonnet Velvets in the City!
Laces, Guipure, Valenciennes, &c., &c., under price!!
New Feathers and Flowers to-day.
Our Dress Trimming Department is filled with novelties, and well worthy inspection.
Stock of Beaver, Felt, Velvet and Straw Hats clearing off at half-price.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st.
FULL DRESS SKIRTS,
LONG FLOUNCED CRINOLINE FOR RECEPTIONS AND PARTIES.
SMALL WALKING SKIRTS IN HOOPS AND OTHER MATERIALS.
Also, the last FRENCH NOVELTY, specially sent to Mrs. GAYNOR,
ATTACHEMENT A QUEUE,
TRAIN ATTACHMENT.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at the upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at retail,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales,
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR,
PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS,
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Boys' overcoats at $5 and upward.
Boys' cloth suits at $6 and upward.
Astrakhan sacques at $5 and upward.
Children's poplin and cloth dresses at $5 and upward.
Children's hats at $5 and upward.
Infants' merino cloaks at $13 and upward.
Infants' embroidered blankets at $10 and upward.
Infants' embroidered robes at $4 50 and upward.
Ladies' morning sacques at $5 and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:
India Camel's Hair Shawls.
Real Thread Lace Shawls.
Point Applique Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Elegantly Embroidered Velvet Cloaks.
Sable, Mink and Ermine Capes, Muffs, Collars, &c.
New Silks, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

F. DE PERCEVAL, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place.
Offers for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
INFANTS' ROBES, BLANKETS, CLOAKS, CAPS and BONNETS, SACKS, BIBS, APRONS, WAISTS, SPENCERS, RICH BASKETS. Also, CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACKS, COATS and CAPES, BLOUSES, &c.
Varieties of HANDKERCHIEFS and sets for CHILDREN and MISSES.
BRIDAL SETS, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS; LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERED YOKES, &c.
HANDSOME INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to order for HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.
N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE, NO. 824 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st., elegant French styles. A fresh stock made up for the holidays at half former prices, AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW CORSET AND SKIRT STORE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

BARGAINS IN
CHOICE FURS,
for Ladies and Misses, in
MINK, SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, ASTRAKHAN, &c., &c.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes in variety.
Call before purchasing.
BURKE, No. 490 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-st.

FURS AND MANTILLAS, HALF PRICE, at L. BINNS Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Bonnets, velvet cloaks and furs at half price. Children's furs and hats we sell very cheap. Holiday gifts; visiting bonnets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 7 NEW-ST., Dec. 24, 1866.
Mr. E. STEPHENS ceases to be a member of our firm from and after this date.
GWYNNE & DAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount to join the advertiser in extending a light manufacturing business which has been established many years and pays a good profit. The advertiser thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has work enough ordered to last one year. To any good business man who can command the cash this can be shown to be a rare opportunity. First-class references given and required. For further particulars address AMERICAN, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

$50,000 TO $300,000 WANTED AS manufacturing capital in a first-class business, well protected by patents. To an acceptable party (of strictly first-class standing) having that amount a liberal offer will be made. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Room No. 87 Everett House, New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE, $8,000, CASH, A MANUfactory; business yielding a profit of 100 per cent.; lease at a nominal rent; stock, good will and fixtures included. To a man of energy and business capacity, a fortune can soon be realized. For particulars address T. W. S., *Times* Office.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN DOING an extensive business want a party in this city with $25,000 to take the agency of their goods. A safe and profitable arrangement would be made with a proper person. Address R. A., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACtive, with $15,000 to $20,000, in a fancy business, paying large profits. Location one of the best on Broadway. The fullest investigation courted and security given. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 4,329 Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—DEBORAH.—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director and Lessee, J. GRAU.
REMOVAL OF THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE.
NOTICE.—The RISTORI TICKET OFFICE has been removed to No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, where seats can be secured three nights in advance. Orchestra seats, $3; Private boxes, $4 and $5; Dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family circle, 75c.
A Branch Ristori ticket office has been opened at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, between Cedar and Pine streets, where seats can be secured at the regular price.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, for the first time in New-York,
ADELAIDE RISTORI, in Mosenthal's Drama,
DEBORAH,
(the drama upon which Mr. Augustin Daly founded his very successful adaptation of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.)
MONDAY—MARY STUART.
SATURDAY, RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA.
In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear this season ONLY ON THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION—CAMMA—MIRRA.

THE ONLY RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA.
FRENCH THEATRE. Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
Ristori Ticket Office, at No. 701 Broadway, Beer & Schirmer's, and Branch Office at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12¼.
RISTORI'S ONLY MATINEE THIS SEASON.
FOR THE FIRST TIME AT A MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI.....as.....MEDEA
The tragedy selected for Mme. Ristori's eventful DEBUT IN AMERICA.
Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house, $2, with the exception of private boxes, which can be secured at their usual price.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
"OURS!"
With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
MATINEES EVERY DAY
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
until further notice, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at all the Matinees, will be presented a
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
replete with
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
comprising every variety of

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE:
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
CLOWNS AND PANTOMIMISTS,
included in the
BEST TROUPE EVER ORGANIZED
on this side of the Atlantic, in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
CLAVERACK, N. Y.
CLAVERACK COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF TRADE
Is connected with the Hudson River Institute, and designed to prepare young men and women for the various pursuits of life, by a thoroughly practical and scientific course of instruction in single and double entry Book-keeping, Science of Accounts, Commercial Law, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Banking, Exchange, Practical Penmanship, and the Laws of Trade and Commerce.
Expenses for board, washing, fuel, light, furnished room, incidentals and tuition in common and higher English, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Surveying, Latin and Greek, French and German, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Drawing, Crayoning and Oil Painting and the Commercial Course, is
$100 per term of 13 or 14 weeks: $300 per year.
The above $300 per year includes everything taught in the School except Instrumental Music and Telegraphing.
See Prof. R. RODEN, at Cutter, Tower & Co.'s, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., from 2 to 5 P. M. daily.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

THE PROFESSOR DE COMPIGNY gives notice to his pupils that he will give some more French private lessons after Christmas vacations. (No objection to go in country.) Write to Charlier's Institute, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3.
GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A FEW more scholars for afternoons or evenings. References. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

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A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO HAS taught three years in a French institute wishes a situation in a private family, or in a boarding-school in the country; he can teach French, Spanish, violin and oral music. Address M. BELLANY, care of D. Leroy, No. 913 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 31st-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
HOLIDAY WEEK! HOLIDAY WEEK!
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING
AT 11 O'CLOCK
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING AT 7¾.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
And the amusing domestic drama of
MAJOR JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
MAJOR JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
To conclude with
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 18 FEET HIGH,
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.......DIRECTOR
GRAND CARNIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 27,
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Watts Phillips' grand spectacular drama, the
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN
with elaborate Scenery, gorgeous Costumes, delightful Music, romantic Accessories, and a grand Cast.
MR. CHARLES BARRON.
YOUNG AMERICA, (pupil of Gabriel Ravel.)
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
THE GRAND BALLET OF THE ZINGARAS.
TWO HUNDRED COSTLY COSTUMES
MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SCENERY.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC.
TO THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
50 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Tickets and secured seats for the evening performance may be purchased daily at the Box-office from 9 until 4.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND HOLIDAY CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1866.
The following eminent artists have been engaged and will appear:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Soprano.
Herr. THEODORE HABELMANN, Tenor.
J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
F. J. EBEN, Flutist.
Theodore Thomas and his
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; concert commences at 8.
Tickets $1; no reserved seats. For sale at all the music-stores and theatre ticket offices, and at the door the night of the concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
No opera to-night on account of the rehearsal of
LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR,
to be performed SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 29, for the benefit of the whole French Company.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
New Overture. FIRST APPEARANCE Continued rush
New Ballads. OF LITTLE MAC. for secured
New Chorus. ICI L'ON PARLE. Seats. The im-
New Music. FRANCAIS or JOCKO. mense compa-
New Comedy. THE GREAT LEON. ny in new fea-
New Dances. THE GREAT LEON. tures every
New Quartet. SCHMIT MIT A Y. week.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
No performance THIS EVENING, the hall being engaged for other purposes.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
The great Polynational Mimic,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

DURAND'S FINE PAINTING
"THANATOPSIS," and other pictures, by celebrated American Artists, now on free exhibition at LEEDS' GALLERY, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Will all be sold on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

A GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL will be given by the pupils of Colored Grammar School No. 1, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1866.
Tickets 30 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½ precisely.
Mr. Jno. Peterson.......Director
Miss V. Magnan.......Pianist
Mr. P. Henri Loveridge.......Musical Conductor

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF THE 86TH-ST. M. E. Church will hold their yearly anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at the Church, (near 4th-av.) Exercises by the children, assisted by PHILIP PHILLIPS, the popular Sunday-school singer, to commence at 7 P. M. The piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Hazelton Bros., No. 99 Prince-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"OURS."—RESERVED seats can be obtained at THEODORE H. CLARK'S, Importer of Wines and Teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FINE ARTS.

BIERSTADT—BIERSTADT—BIERSTADT'S painting of "BLACK RIVER, KANSAS," to be sold at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at LEEDS' gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY
GOODS.
$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian, and Austrian
FANCY GOODS,
WAX DOLLS,
GAMES,
TOYS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

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HOLIDAY GOODS AT COST.
W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

FRENCH PERFUMERY,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOW OPENING,
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES, SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
HAYWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.
Lepine's celebrated Oil Portraits, cabinet size, with or without frames, consisting of portraits of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson; Gens. Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Martha Washington, &c.; are now offered by the publishers at reduced prices.
Please call and examine them.
Agents wanted.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
of every description. Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Glove-boxes, Games, &c., &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Max Maretzek and W. Stuart beg to announce for
THIS THURSDAY, 27th,
a combined
GRAND OPERATIC BOOTH MATINEE,
for
THE BENEFIT
of their brother manager,
J. W. LINGARD,
who has recently sustained so heavy a calamity. On this occasion Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
and all the artistes of the opera and theatre and the orchestra, with Mr. Stoepel, have, with the most cheerful alacrity, volunteered their services. The performance will embrace—
PART I.
Cavatina—Ernani.......Signor Antonucci
Romanza—Louise Miller.......Signor Baragli
Spanish Song.......Senora C. Poch
Serenade—Don Sebastian.......Signor Bellini
English Song—"She is Fooling Thee"
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Brindisi—Rigoletto.......
Ballad—"Star of the North".......Signor Mazzoleni
Brindisi—"Lucrezia Borgia".......Miss Hauck
PART II.
Mme. N. Testa
Shakespeare's delightful comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as PETRUCHIO,
sustained by Madame METHUA SCHILLER and a powerful cast.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 1½.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear
FOR THE LAST TIME,
for the present, in his grand role of
RICHELIEU.
Presented with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and cast, embracing Mme. Methua Scheller, Messrs. Barton Hill, J. N. Gotthold, Davidge, Andrews, Leffingwell, &c.
Parties desiring to witness this grand revival of Mr. Booth's, should avail themselves of
THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY
that can be offered for some time.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28,
FAREWELL NIGHT
in
BROOKLYN,
For the season,
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear, by special desire, in his grand role of
HAMLET.
Presented with the same splendor of costume, appointments and cast as at the Winter Garden.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES,
THE MARCH OF CUPID,
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS,
THE RAIN OF FIRE,
THE DIAMONDTURES,
THE SHOWER OF GOLD,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, 1866,
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
NINETEENTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1866, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle.......$1.
Family Circle.......50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT
In aid of the sufferers from the late calamity at the
NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 28.
Every unengaged member of the profession will appear.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
MAN IN BLACK!!
GREAT EXPECTATIONS,
LORD LOVEL, TWO POMPEYS, BURLESQUES, &c.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSIC INSTITUTE.
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
J. B. POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.
Messrs. J. B. POZNANSKI, J. BERNSTEIN,
A. NEUENDORFF, A. LIESEGANG.
With the kind assistance of
Signor G. Tamaro, (Tenore,) Grover B. Herzog, (Guitarre,) H. Wiegand, H. Kaliwoda, (Piano,) and C. Preusser, (Double Bass.)
THIRD SOIREE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
MENDELSSOHN, HUMMEL, SCHUMANN.
The grand piano used at these Soirees is from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Steck & Co. Admission $1.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The evening of the Festival positively closed the issue and sale of tickets by the Managers. The Committee of Distribution, consisting of the following prominent and responsible citizens, viz.:
Major-Gen. VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York;
Major-Gen. BARLOW,
Secretary of State of New-York;
WILLIAM ORTON, Esq.,
President American Telegraph Company, and
JOHN H. WHITE, Esq.,
Counsellor at Law,
Will meet for the purpose of determining the manner of drawing the respective Presents.
In order, however, that no numbers shall enter into the drawing except those of tickets actually sold, and for the further purpose of receiving and examining the accounts of Agents, and increasing the value and number of the Presents in due proportion to the actual number of tickets sold, it will be absolutely necessary, in justice to the public, that the Committee should have ample time for such investigation and preparation. We confidently announce that the
DRAWING WILL COMMENCE
ON
MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
for which purpose a suitable hall will be hired, open to all Ticket-holders, and announced by advertisement in the daily papers.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.
The above card is published with our approval.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.
Only four days more to secure your
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL TICKETS
at
J. V. E. SWART'S Drug-stores,
No. 471 8th-av., corner 35th-st., and
No. 753 Greenwich-st., corner Hammond.
Up-town Agencies.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
DR. COLTON will have the pleasure to give a
GRAND EXHIBITION of the NITROUS OXIDE or
LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
on which occasion
EIGHT GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES
will inhale the gas. Those who would enjoy an evening of downright HEARTY LAUGHTER will be gratified. The anæsthetic powers of the gas will be illustrated by extracting a few teeth, at the close of the exhibition, for any who may volunteer from the audience.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, can obtain tickets free of charge at the office before the evening of exhibition.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY, SATURDAY, Dec. 29,
MATINEE at 11 A. M. DOORS OPEN at 10½.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
M. HARTZ' NEW FEAT,
MULTUM IN PARVO,
with other miracles, including his great success,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR,
and the greatest programme ever offered to an audience.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; children half price.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 10 till 4; doors open at 7¼. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
THIRD CONCERT FOR THE ORPHEON FUND,
at Steinway Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock.
Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES, Soprano.
Mr. ARTHUR MATTHESON, Tenor,
and other talent will assist Mr. HOPKINS.
Tickets 50 cents. Sold by Beer & Schirmer No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—All previously issued afternoon tickets are good for this concert. O. N. SNOW, Agent.

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GEORGIA.

The Storm—The Gold Belt—Geological Peculiarities—Anxiety of the People for Settlement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ACKWORTH, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1866.

You must take one more bone from the "conquered province" before I leave it for a temporary breath of salt air. Not that it is necessary to be among the wise men of Gotham to get Winter either, for, all the world over, the "sunny South" is more wretchedly uncomfortable from December till February than the bluest of blue-nosed Canadian Winters, (and that's saying a good deal, for if there is a dreary, one-horse place on this mundane sphere, it is in the Himperial British Provinces of North America.) However, it's not fair to swear on more than one subject at a time, and at present there is ample scope for the most extensive vocabulary in this small town. The sunny days, even the rainy days of a few weeks ago are "gone glimmering," as they say here, and for variety we have snow, hail, sleet, mud, frequent showers of ready-made slosh, (an improvement on New-York,) cold northerly winds, and a universal chill that penetrates the inmost recesses of bone and marrow. Add to this the delightful roads, where

"Full-knee-deep lies the Winter mud,"

and you will not wonder that a fellow is willing to stay in doors. But oh! the untold misery that awaits the summons to meals! They have a cheerful custom here of putting the kitchen and eating-room in a separate building from the main house, (that is, in establishments of the better class, such as the one we were lucky enough to light in,) so that when meal time comes, in this charming weather, one has to kick off his comfortable slippers and put on his seven-league boots, or perish in the attempt to get his dinner. Well, that's done for to-day. We have stowed away the necessary quantity of fried pork, fried chicken, fried potatoes, fried bread and fried cabbage, and shall have no more perilous transits to make till supper time.

I spoke in my last of giving you some idea about our trip through the gold belt. The curious and comical elements are many, but I presume the mineral and economical will be more to your purpose. The belt itself extends in an irregular shape from the upper boundary, where Georgia adjoins North Carolina, in a southwesterly direction across the State, and disappears in Alabama. This belt is the southern extension of an immense zone, stretching along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge from Maryland through Virginia, North Carolina and East Tennessee into Georgia. It is composed of ancient silurian slates, which, thrown up and tilted from their original horizontal line of deposit, now dip, almost vertically, to the southeast, having a uniform course from northeast to southwest. They are almost devoid of fossils, but are very interesting as being highly metalliferous. Iron, copper, lead, silver and gold are found throughout the zone, though, of course, in varying quantities. The peculiarity that will at once impress any man familiar with other mineral regions of the country is the great variety of "true fissure veins." In Mexico, California, Arizona, Nevada, the Rocky Mountain country and so on all across the land to the Atlantic, the ruling form of deposit is fissure veins in eruptive rock. But here a vein crossing the course of these slates is almost unknown. The slates are talcose, micaceous, chloritic and hornblendic, lying in parallel strata and carrying their mineral contents either disseminated in the slate rock or in a matrix of quartz. This quartz occurs not, as usual, in veins cutting across the country rock, but in kidney-shaped masses, intercalated (or, to put it plainly, *sandwiched*) between the slates. Occasionally true veins may be found traversing the country rock, but they are curiosities. Some of these quartz intercalations are so large (varying from three to fourteen feet in width) that they at first deceive the cursory examiner, and try to pass for veins. But development, in extension or in depth, soon shows them narrowing on all sides, and the vein quickly "peters out."

This, of course, would be fatal to any idea of reliability, were it not that as one mass of quartz gives out it is succeeded by another of the same character. So that while one cannot count on following the same vein for any length of time, yet, if he chances upon an auriferous zone in the slates, with gold impregnating the lenticular masses of quartz, and disseminated also, as it generally is, through the slate rock between the quartz, he may be sure that the general character of that zone will continue. Here and there, it is true, are found spots—"rich streaks"—in the slates which soon give out entirely. But where the strata are interspersed with these quartz intercalations, the length and breadth of the auriferous zone can easily and surely be traced. It will probably require a different style of mining to open up these deposits, for while their soft, friable character is eminently favorable for crushing and milling, it makes a difficult mining ground for deep working. So that undoubtedly the open cuts and hydraulic sluicing, by which the Californians work their hilly surface deposits, will come into vogue in Georgia to open up the ground and concentrate the ore for milling.

The general remarks I have made above will apply to the mineral lands we saw throughout, though there were of course local variations. For instance, we started in White County. Here (as everywhere, indeed,) we found much surface washing going on—some with the pan, some with the sluice-box and "Long Tom." Wherever there is plenty of water there seems to be gold enough to pay for washing. Beside that, in the surface dirt, the gold here occurred in talcose and micaceous slates and in the quartz intercalations. In Lumpkin County is situated Dahlonega. The surface washings hereabouts are very extensive, one company having spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars in bringing in water for a grand washing operation. Beside that, another company has been chartered for the purpose of "fluming" the Chestatee River, as they did the American River in California. By turning the water out of its original channel, they expect to take much gold from the sands at the bottom. The river drains a rich country, and there seems no reasonable doubt of the value of the enterprise. I believe they have leased thirty miles of the river to operate in. The mines hereabouts are of the same general character, only here we found also an occurrence of gold as an impregnation directly in the hard chloritic slate as well as the more ordinary styles. A little southwest of Dahlonega sets in a zone of what is called Itacolumite, a coarse-grained, sandy quartzite, colored and largely accompanied by oxyde of iron. In depth, the oxydized metal gives way to the sulphurets, which are very common as the gold matrix, both in the quartz and the slates.

Passing into Cherokee County, we began to find the quartz intercalations more evenly distributed, varying from two inches to three feet in width, lying in zones of from one foot to thirty feet wide, carrying gold throughout, at different average rates, from five to twenty or thirty dollars per ton. In this section we frequently found in quartz the cubic holes once filled by the pyrites now occupied by most exquisite crystals of pure sulphur, gold often being in the same cavities. None of this rock carries much visible gold, but the miner feels more confidence in a brown, rotten-looking, tabular rock, that crushes easily and "pans" well, even if he can see nothing beforehand, than in the beautiful, pure, white silex, which bears rich "specimens," but is apt to be pocketty, with large barren places between.

From Cherokee we went into Cobb and Paulding Counties. Here the slates grow harder and pass into a more hornblendic character, while the quartz partakes of the growing induration; but still the auriferous belt continues, and no doubt in time the whole section will be properly opened up, and become a source of steady revenue to the people, the State and the country. I shall indulge in no wild prognostications nor extravagant statements; but I believe Northern Georgia to be a country full of promise for the future. Her people are anxious, very anxious, for a settlement of their political *status*. They need, and they cordially welcome, Northern help, brains and capital. Their gold fields are worthy of a well-considered, well-sustained development, and will make ample returns—not to "wild cat" speculation, but to business-like investment of money and mind. Yet the people are in hesitation, trouble, almost despair. They know not what to "accept" from the powers that be, for they are ignorant of what is offered, the whole thing is left so uncertain. They would gladly yield much for the privilege of getting fairly to work, but they want to know once for all the whole of what is required of them; they want some guarantee that when matters are apparently settled they may safely invite investment from the North and be sure that they are really settled. Why make so many bites of a wild cherry? They want it all at once, if it does pucker their mouth more. Their only hope is that Congress will put forth an ultimatum and its alternatives. Then they will have reasonable ground for acting; and Northern men, "loyal" men, who are ready and glad to take a hand in the practical reconstruction of the South, pray for the same thing. Doubt is worse than death. J. R. H.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Worth's Inaugural Address.

The following Inaugural Address of Gov. WORTH was delivered in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, in the House of Commons, on the 22d of December, 1866:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS: It is known to you that the pressure of important official duties, for some days past, has left me no time for the preparation of a formal inaugural address.

The orders of Gen. SICKLES forbidding our Courts to execute laws which have existed with us and our ancestors for many hundred years, in the face of the previous proclamation of the President, declaring that civil law existed in all the States which had engaged in the late rebellion, astounded the State. My mission to Washington touching this encroachment on the right of the State to administer her laws, not pretended to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and other imperative administrative duties since my return, have engrossed my attention and left me no time to prepare an address suitable for the occasion.

This order of a military officer, asserting, in effect, his right to amend such of our laws as he may deem unwise, is suspended by order of the President. This arbitrary step is scarcely arrested, when a measure is proposed in Congress, looking to the sanction of this military supremacy over our laws. In the midst of the progress of these events we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under auspices calculated to alarm us, that North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a Territory of the United States.

The scheme proposes that a new Convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualifications prescribed by Congress, including negroes, excluded from voting by our constitution. This Convention thus elected, is to frame a new Constitution for the Territory formally known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitution when formed is to be approved, not by the people, who are to live under it, but by the Congress, to approve, modify or reject the same; and with a test-oath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle that the majority of the people ought to rule. It is remarkable that the avowed and prominent projectors of this scheme were distinguished actors in the organization of the present State Government, and have sought, or hold office under it.

Under these circumstances, I assume by the choice of my countrymen the painful responsible duties of Governor of the State, without time, in carefully considered commentary, to review these revolutionary movements. I can only add to the solemn oath which I have just taken, that feeling profoundly the responsibility of the position in which I am placed by the confidence of my countrymen, I shall constantly and fervently pray that the Ruler of the Universe will endow me with wisdom equal to the impending emergencies.

I ardently desire, independent of my official oath, to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina, and cannot, therefore, consent to any scheme of compromise based on the idea that North Carolina is not a State of the American Union, nor to any scheme of amending the original compact which the State shall have no hand in proposing. I feel as profoundly as anybody can feel, the necessity of composing, on a permanent basis, our national dissensions, and have been unable to conceive of any other means so well adapted to effect this end as that prescribed by the wisdom of our fathers in the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States.

My intercourse with the people of the North leads me to believe that the great body of them do not entertain toward us the destroying malevolence which we would infer from the speeches of many of their intemperate partisan leaders and a portion of the Press. The great mass of the nation is patriotic, with becoming charity for what they deem the errors of other sections, but the partisan fury of ambitious demagogues keeps in restraint the will of the great and well-meaning masses. If a National Convention could be called, as contemplated in the Constitution, these masses, as I believe, would fill it with sober and wise and patriotic men. In such a Convention proper concessions would be made to the feelings and views of every section. All could be heard. The spirit of compromise by which the parts of a great nation can alone be held together would have its due weight. Under the provisions of this article the amendments to the Constitution which such National Convention might propose would have no validity until ratified by three-fourths of the States.

If my wishes could prevail North Carolina would be the first State in the Union to hold up to the nation this constitutional olive branch. I trust that I need not assure you that no act of mine, official or personal, under any circumstances, will give any countenance to the parallel scheme of erasing North Carolina from the galaxy of States of the American Union. In making this declaration I desire to deny the possible implication that there is within my knowledge any other patriotic citizens of the State who would voluntarily assent to such degradation.

In my very childhood the lessons of parental instruction taught and impressed on my heart affection for the American Union. The civil war through which we have passed has not erased these impressions. The reflections of riper years but strengthened them. When, in spite of my remonstrances, a sectional war arose, my sympathies and my duty, as I conceived, required me to yield obedience to the *de facto* Government of the section in which I lived; but when the party claiming to fight to preserve the Union prevailed, I gladly renewed my allegiance to the Union, and will not now invite its dissolution by an act of Congress.

My recent intercourse and observation of the Press force me to the conclusion that the main ailment of continued sectional alienation and obstruction "to the restoration of fraternal feeling" which ought to "be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart," is the false and persistent misrepresentation emanating from bad men in our midst, who seek to make the impression that our Courts and Juries, in the administration of justice, discriminate to the prejudice of Union men and our late slaves.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of our Judiciary, well known to everybody here, to have justice impartially administered, a studied effort is persistently kept up with too much success to mislead the minds of well-meaning people in the dominant States.

Let us not despair. We still have the Constitution, which, in the language of the great and good GASTON, "with all its pretended defects and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man than ever yet flowed from any other institution, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity." If this temple of liberty is to be destroyed, I pray that North Carolina may have no hand in this act of vandalism. Let us in our forlorn condition emulate the example of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who, amidst the tempest of party fury which assails him, firmly steers the ship of State by this chart of our liberties, and is thus inscribing his name high on the temple of fame.

Besides the protection to our constitutional rights, which the Executive may give us, I trust and believe the Supreme Court of the United States, the ultimate arbiter of such questions, arising under the Constitution, as can be brought under its jurisdiction, may be relied on for an intelligent and fair discharge of its high functions, and I do not entirely despair that Congress may become better advised, and cease to engender dislike to the Government by unfounded suspicion of our loyalty.

I do not deem it necessary to add anything to my recent recommendations as to our State affairs. All the information I have been able to obtain tends strongly to confirm my recommendation, that we should promptly erect a penitentiary; and that every citizen of the State, by precept and example, should encourage domestic manufactures, and, to carry out this recommendation, as far as I can by example, I appear before you to-day, clothed in the handiwork of North Carolina manufacture, and made up by North Carolina mechanics.

As you are about to leave for your respective homes, I trust you will feel it individually your duty to exhort your constituents to attend diligently and quietly to their respective callings; to offer no opposition to any law, State or National, which they may deem unconstitutional, excepting through the regular channel of the Courts; to be diligent in bringing malefactors to justice, and thereby giving security to the orderly.

Gloomy and impoverished and depressed as are our people, if they continue quietly to discharge all their duties, in the end they may expect the rewards which usually follow well doing.

I avail myself of this occasion to return my thanks to the people of the State for the comparative unanimity with which they have reëlected me as their Governor; and I pray God to inspire me with all those qualities of the head and of the heart necessary to perform aright the duties of my responsible position in this trying period of our history.

The Resolutions on National Affairs Passed by the State Senate.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Index.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Dec. 21, 1866.

The Senate passed the following resolutions, being a substitute recommended by the Judiciary Committee, for both the original resolutions of Col. RUSS, as passed by the House of Commons, and the amending resolutions offered by Mr. JONES, of Wake. These resolutions, substituted for the others, were prepared by Senator BROWN, son of Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, and passed without debate, receiving the sanction and vote of every Senator except C. L. HARRIS:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, That we, the representatives of the people of North Carolina, feel it to be an imperative duty to those we represent, under existing circumstances when grave and important questions are pending in reference to the restoration of the State to the Federal Union, to vindicate the loyalty and good faith of the people of North Carolina, and to solemnly declare, that on accepting the issue of the late conflict of arms, and in submitting to the authority of the Government of the United States, they did so in entire candor and good faith, which have been made manifest in the character and conduct of our people in relation to the Federal Government, and they also declare that all imputations or doubts, as to the loyalty and good faith of the people of North Carolina, are alike unjust to the people of the State and injurious to their true interests.

Resolved, That it is the most ardent wish of the people of North Carolina to be restored to their constitutional right and relations under the Federal Government, and that no honorable exertions shall be wanting on their part, or that of their constituted authorities, to accomplish that great end, which they believe to be identified with the permanent peace and prosperity of our whole country.

Resolved, That it is also the ardent wish of the people of North Carolina to be restored, not only to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, but to relations of peace and concord with all the people of the United States, that the differences of the past may be buried in oblivion, and that the good and patriotic of all sections of our country may unite in the restoration of our noble and excellent form of Government, as the lasting pledge of peace and union in the future, as it has been in the past.

The Demand for Laborers in the West.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "In the West, labor still continues high, especially farm labor. Farm hands are difficult to be got at all, in many cases, and command very high wages. Laborers and workingmen in almost any branch of industry pursued at the West are in scant supply and great demand. It is probable that if all the workingmen, who are suffering for want of work at the East, would move to the West they would not begin to supply the demand for their skill and labor in this section of the country. The present inequality should be rectified. Men able and willing to work need not starve or beg at the East while there are such openings as there are at the West."

Return of the Mississippi Commissioners.

From the Vicksburgh Herald, Dec. 21.

Gen. ROBERT LOWRY, one of the Commissioners to Washington to interpose in behalf of Mr. DAVIS, was in Jackson on Wednesday. The *Clarion* says he "brings back no word of hope or encouragement from the President, nor does he believe there is enough conservatism left in Congress to save us from the vortex of destruction into which Radical misrule is carrying the country at railroad speed. When Messrs. HILLYER and LOWRY first called on President JOHNSON, they were led to believe a universal amnesty would soon be proclaimed, but a couple of weeks later this impression was removed, and they now come home convinced that the day of Mr. DAVIS' liberation is still far distant."

We had the pleasure last evening of an interview with Maj. HILLYER. He agreed substantially with the report of Gen. LOWRY, as stated by the *Clarion*. Maj. HILLYER visited Mr. DAVIS at Fortress Monroe. He is in fine health, considering his long and weary confinement, and bears himself as the people of the South would expect from their late President. Inside of the fort he has the most perfect freedom, and but for the pressure of the Radicals and the indecision of President JOHNSON, he would have been released long since. There is little prospect now of his being released.

Maj. HILLYER is of the opinion that the design of the Radical majority to reduce us to a Territorial condition will be speedily consummated—over the President's veto, if that is interposed!

Horrible Murder of a Young Girl in New-Orleans.

A New-Orleans letter of the 18th inst. gives the following particulars of a sad and mysterious murder in that city:

"A young girl, ELIZABETH HENDRICKS, whose parents reside at Mandeville, across the lake, was boarding in the city and attending school. She appears to have been much admired by Mr. MCLINN and his family, with whom she was boarding, and to have been a favorite with her schoolmates. She retired Saturday night about 11 o'clock, after sitting with the family, engaged in sewing. In the morning one of the family rapped at her door, but received no response. Later, as she did not appear, they rapped again, and not hearing any sound, Mrs. MCLINN looked over the door and saw blood upon the floor. The door was then broken open, and the unfortunate girl was found insensible, but still living. There was a large gash on the back of her head, and a smoothing iron, stained with blood, was lying near. Miss HENDRICKS never recovered her sensibility, and died in a few hours. The house is a low one-story building, the window of the room in which the girl slept opening upon an alley-way. Some few things were missing, but although Mr. MCLINN's clothing was hanging in the room, nothing but female clothing was taken. There were some tracks discovered on the brick dust in the alley showing a very small and narrow foot, like a lady's gaiter. The assassin entered the window undoubtedly, but there are some singular circumstances connected with the affair. If the blow was given while Miss HENDRICKS was in bed, how came she to be lying near the door? If she was struck when trying to give the alarm, how was it that no voice was heard by the family, who slept in the adjoining room separated by a thin partition? The young girl was known to have no intimate associates, and there can be no imaginable reasons given for the perpetration of the crime. Some of the facts seem to show that the deed was committed by a woman; but, on the other hand, it seems almost impossible that a woman could have climbed into the alley-way, and into the window. An examination by medical men showed that no violence had been committed other than the blow upon the head, and it is inferred that robbery was the object of the assassin, and the murder unpremeditated.

Operations of a Confidence Swindler.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Something over a week ago, a man calling himself SMEDLEY, appeared on a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad, representing himself as route agent, assumed authority over the mail agents on the route, giving orders, &c., to such an extent as to frighten them nearly out of their wits. On his arrival at Jackson he proceeded to the post-office, and did something, playing the confidence game in connection with it, so as to deceive the Postmaster so far that, for some four days he had full control of the office, and even had the keys in his possession a good part of the time, learning from the Postmaster how the mails were conducted on different routes leading in and out of Jackson. During this time he stopped at the hotel in Jackson, and was making arrangements with the landlord, whose name was GARLAND, to purchase the hotel. The bargain was consummated, with the exception that no greenbacks had as yet changed hands. All this time he claimed to hail from New-Orleans. On Friday evening he presented the landlord with a small check on the New-Orleans Bank, saying the bank in Jackson would cash it in the morning; his money was all in the bank; he wished to go to Memphis, and would return in the evening. He missed the train by some mishap, and proceeded back to what is called Irishtown, in the rear of the city. The check was presented at the bank and payment refused. They knew nothing of the man. Search was made and his whereabouts discovered about noon. He was arrested and searched, and papers found with him representing him as a life insurance agent from Memphis. He was examined on Monday, pronounced guilty and requested to give bail or be committed to jail to await his trial. On his way to jail he escaped from the officer, and is yet at large. His carpet-sack left behind, on examination, was found to contain drafts of different post-offices in the South, and the tools usually carried by those roving vagabonds.

BILLIARDS.

Exhibition at the Masonic Fair—Games by Phelan, Carme, McDevitt and Geary.

Last evening these players gave their third and concluding exhibition in aid of the Masonic Fair in behalf of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The entertainment, which was brought to a close about ten o'clock by PIERRE CARME executing a number of his well-known fancy strokes, opened with a game of 200 points, pushing shots barred, between that player and MICHAEL PHELAN, the former winning by 140. The succeeding game, similar in all respects to the above, except that JOHN MCDEVITT was substituted as CARME's opponent, resulted in the defeat of the latter, MCDEVITT making the excellent average of 22, and winning by 125. The final contest of the evening was at French caroms, 21 points up, MCDEVITT having for his opponent MICHAEL GEARY, winning by 16 points, his best run being 10, and his average nearly 4.

Although no more exhibitions are to be given, the manufacturers, Messrs. GEARY & COLLINS, will allow the table to remain up until the close of the Fair, so that, as heretofore, both male and female visitors may amuse themselves by playing on it. It is estimated that Ocean Lodge, No. 156, which has control of the billiard department, will realize $600 from this source alone, which includes the three exhibitions, the receipts from games played by visitors, and the sale of the gold-mounted cue presented by PHELAN & COLLENDER.

The Masonic Fair.

Although the Masonic Fair, now being held in the Presbyterian Church building, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, has been in progress just three weeks, the interest has not for a single day flagged an iota, but on the contrary, it has increased until it is next to impossible to gain admission—or, if one succeeds by dint of squeezing and crowding to get within doors, it then requires no little patience and perseverance to work one's way through the crowds that throng the three floors of the building. As we have already said in a previous article, the managers of the Fair are really suffering from the liberality of good friends, who are rushing contributions into the building at a faster rate than they can be used, and not a day passes but that large quantities of goods arrive. These are destined for the present to remain in the store-cellar, until the generous purchases of customers shall make room for them upon the Lodge tables. We are assured that not less than $20,000 to $30,000 worth of articles of all sorts are thus stored away, and yet, notwithstanding the heavy sales at the different booths, they are still laden to their utmost capacity with the most tempting and desirable objects for which a purchaser could sigh, and these, too, at prices guaranteed to be below retail store figures. One of the most interesting features of the institution is, perhaps, the side show of the "Black Crook," (burlesque, of course,) under the auspices of New-York Lodge. The best criterion, perhaps, by which to judge of its popularity with the visitors, is the heavy proceeds arising from the sale of admission tickets. These cost ten cents each extra, and the receipts at the "ticket office" have reached as high as $53 per night. It is really a "side-splitting" affair, and no one that we saw, who had been once "convulsed" with laughter at the ludicrous performance, went away without repeating their visit several times. We would advise dyspeptics and bilious persons to go by all means to see the "Black Crook," at the Masonic Fair; a sudden and certain cure is inevitable. Since our last writing many interesting novelties have been added to the attractions of the place. Last evening was the second one of a series of billiard matches, which are to be played every Wednesday evening until further notice, for the benefit of Ocean Lodge. The game last evening was indulged in by Messrs. CARME, PHELAN, MCDEVITT, LAKE and GEARY, whose handsome efforts with the cue were received with loud and prolonged applause by a large audience. Ocean Lodge has also a very fine shooting-gallery, which has been liberally patronized by visitors.

Before we forget it—we should have said it before—we advise our friends, after they shall have visited New-York Lodge's side-show, by all means to step into the "Punch and Judy show," where the fun is perfectly irresistible. After each performance buttons, of all sizes, shapes and patterns, can be picked up all over the floor, no thread being sufficiently strong to hold them upon the garments of those whose sides are made to fairly ache with laughter. We are mistaken if "Punch and Judy" will not realize a handsome profit to the Hall and Asylum Fund. A cider-mill in the basement, under the direction of Messrs. WM. A. WALKER & SON, crushes the apples and serves thirsty ones with a cooling draught of the fresh liquid on the spot. The proceeds of this department stand to the credit of Mosaic Lodge No. 418, whose showy table on the second floor will amply repay the trouble of the visitor who succeeds in reaching it. Neptune, Greenwich, and, in fact, all the Lodge tables are worthy of a visit. Those who may desire to see an interesting relic of Masonry will be pleased to visit the table of Solomon's Lodge on the second floor, where the minute books of this old Lodge are to be seen. Upon one of its pages appears the following entry, noting the visit of Gen. WASHINGTON to Solomon's Lodge in 1782:

"DEC. 27, 1782.

Lodge opened in due form. Present: the Worshipful Andrew Billings; Wm. Tooney, S. W.; Richard Everett, J. W.; Brother Poole, Treasurer; Brother Else, Secretary; Brother Swartwout, S. D.; Brother Taylor, J. D.; Brother Warner, Tyler. Members Present: Brothers Tudor, Creamer and Doughty. Visitors: Brother George Washington, Commander-in-Chief; Brothers Woolsey and Graham. Lodge being closed till after dinner, when the following address was presented to His Excellency, Brother Washington:

We the Master Wardens and Brethren of Solomon's Lodge No. 11, highly sensible of the honor done to Masonry in general by the countenance shown to it by the most dignified characters"—

Here the words break off suddenly, and we are left, through the loss of a page in the book, and the reader is left, to infer what were the remaining terms of the "Address." But we have not space to speak in detail of all the attractions of the Fair; "to be appreciated, they must be seen."

Fine Arts and Fourteenth-street—Closing Sale of Paintings—The Transformation of Fifth-avenue.

The second evening's and concluding sale of the collection of French, Flemish and Dutch paintings, at the Miner & Somerville Art Gallery, Fifth-avenue, took place on Saturday evening last, and the agreeable result more than realized the hopes of the spirited owners of this fine gallery and of the importer of the pictures—Mr. DE HUYVETTER. The bidding, from the opening of the sale to its close, was spirited, the proceeds of his second evening's auction amounting to over $10,000. The following figures will show that the works offered were fairly appreciated, for, although the figures are not high apparently, they are really good prices, the paintings being chiefly in size but cabinet pictures:

Landscape and Sheep, by Robbe	$900
The Country School, by Moulinet	450
Rustic Courtship, by Van Kuyck	425
The Duett, by Schaeffels	355
Cattle, by Savery	255
Cattle, by Savery	275
The Convalescent, by Stobel	250
Winter Scene, by Kruseman	250
The Flowerpot, by Col	370
The Herdsman, by Van Torer	275
Winter Scene, by Leickert	225
Happy Hours, by Tenkate	200

The enterprise which aimed at establishing an art gallery in Fifth-avenue, did seem to many one giving rather doubtful promise of success, as being somewhat premature, seeing that all Fifth-avenue, below Fourteenth-street, had not yet moved up town; but the success which has attended the establishment since its opening, now fully confirmed by the sale of Saturday, only shows how much clearer than the general vision in a particular direction is that of those to whom that direction is a specialty. It was not necessary to await the exodus of the upper ten from the avenue, and the conversion of their stately palaces into shops, before establishing a gallery of art to which to invite the very persons as visitors and buyers who had already left the neighborhood. It was much more clear-sighted, as proven by the result above alluded to, to bring the gallery to them and ask them to step in in a neighborly way.

Before two years have passed away those who now stare in astonishment as stoops disappear in Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, to give place to the showy fronts of first-class stores, will have an opportunity to indulge their wonder to a still higher measure, for if conclusions may be based with safety on the best of premises, and we believe they can, the transformation now going on will by that time have swallowed many of the finest mansions in Fifth-avenue, south of Fourteenth-street. This locality, beyond a doubt, promises to be the great theatre, opera, concert going and shopping centre of the City.

Sacred Concert at the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land.

The Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, was comfortably filled, last evening, with the friends of the institution, who gathered to listen to a sacred concert, which was given for the benefit of the Church. The programme was extensive, in fact almost too prolonged, to allow the audience to keep good hours, and we venture to say that very many "caudle lectures" were administered to married gentlemen in the audience, on their return home, who forgot to bring their good wives with them. The exercises of the occasion were opened with a prelude upon the organ by Mr. J. A. HOLDEN, who played with very good taste and fine effect. Then followed a very choice and appropriate selection of solos, duetts and quartettes, vocal and instrumental, by Mrs. J. H. MCALLISTER, Miss E. J. SCOTT, Mrs. A. M. BOUTON, Mrs. S. E. POVEY, little Miss ANNIE WALTERS, and Messrs. D. H. SCOTT, H. CUSHING, E. P. WENTWORTH and J. W. HILL. To particularize in the praise of the efforts of the performers would be unfair in the extreme. All did their utmost to please the audience, and not a piece was rendered without a hearty *encore*. The entertainment was finally closed with the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c., after which the delighted assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.—It is said that there are already over 300,000 tickets sold for chances to obtain the tempting prizes to be given away at the great festival on the 14th of January. It is even presumed by some that, when the returns from agents are all in, it may be found that as many as 400,000 have been disposed of—twice the number calculated upon in the prospectus of the charitable enterprise. The question is asked, if 400,000 tickets be sold will not $200,000 worth of prizes be distributed? It is but just to the managers to presume that this will be the arrangement. If they were prepared to be pleased, and to accomplish their work by erecting a home for our dead soldiers and sailors, with the net profits resulting from the sale of 200,000 tickets, having given away $100,000 in prizes, they will doubtless be the better pleased to more than double their net proceeds, and to duplicate the promised prizes; indeed, they have already said as much for themselves, by advertisement, "that they will increase the value and number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets sold in excess of the 200,000 first named."

SKATING.—Yesterday there was good skating everywhere in the City where there was ice and room enough upon it to describe that modern hieroglyphic known as a "pigeon wing." The thaw of Sunday and Monday, although at the time an atmospheric visitation, which melted not only the ice but even the skaters into tearful regrettings, was unexpectedly working for the future comfort of these slippery ones of little faith. The rough crust of the snow-ice, the first formation of the season, gave place to a firm, glassy surface most delightful to toe and heel, and in every respect adapted to the needs of the fastidious experts. The mild sunshine of yesterday has repeated in a milder way the labor of the thaw—softening down the rough edges raised by the skating on Christmas Day, and in the forenoon of yesterday, and the frost which set in with the sunset has no doubt matured a fine surface for the thousands who to-day will go forth boldly upon the waters.

THE KNIFE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel ensued between FREDERICK JOUKE and JAMES P. BELL, in William-street, near Frankfort. During the disturbance, JOUKE drew a large knife and stabbed BELL in the breast, causing a severe and dangerous wound. JOUKE was arrested by Officer COURAN, of the Fourth Precinct, and he was committed by Justice DOWLING to await the result of the injuries. BELL is now lying at the New-York Hospital.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon two men jumped on car No. 71, of the Avenue B line, close behind Mr. CONRAD MULLER, who had been to the bank and drawn $300. As the car passed Chambers-street Mr. MULLER discovered that he had been robbed of his money, and at the same time the two unknown men escaped from the car, being closely pursued by their victim. These car robberies are becoming even more frequent of late.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ROBBERY OF THE ERIE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY CARS.—The examination of MICHAEL FURY, his wife, SUSAN, and five of their boarders, charged with robbing the sleeping cars of the Erie and Atlantic Railway Companies of a quantity of hair for mattresses, bedding, Brussels carpeting, &c., in all valued at over $500, was concluded last evening before Justice QUAIFE, of Jersey City. Mrs. FURY made a voluntary statement, and afterward made oath to it, that the hair and other articles found in her house were placed in the cellar by a man named MICHAEL COFFEE, residing in South Sixth-street; that he put them there without her knowledge, and that he desired her to purchase them for bedding; that she did so, supposing that the property belonged to COFFEE. Upon this statement a warrant was issued for the arrest of COFFEE, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective NUGENT. COFFEE demanded an examination, which was had, at the conclusion of which he, together with FURY and his wife, were bound over in the sum of $1,200 each for their appearance at the next term of Court.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—On Christmas afternoon a drunken fight occurred in Essex-street, Jersey City, between a number of drunken men employed in the New-Jersey Steel Works. During the progress of the fight a man named DEVINE drew a bar of iron nearly two feet in length from under his sleeve, with which he dealt several powerful blows on the head of EDWARD KELLY, cleaving the flesh to the skull and knocking him insensible to the ground. In this condition KELLY was conveyed to his residence, No. 87 Essex-street, where he was attended by Police Surgeon WATSON, but his injuries are of so serious a nature that there is little hope of his recovery. Yesterday the wife of the injured man appeared before Justice CUTTER, and made affidavits to the above facts, upon which a warrant was made out and placed in the hands of Constable MCCOY for the arrest of the accused. The officer, however, was unable to serve the warrant, as DEVINE had escaped from the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A young man named THEODORE WOODRUFF, of Newton, Sussex County, N. J., who had been spending the day in Newark in company with a friend named JOHNSON, took the 6:15 P. M. train from that city for New-York, for the purpose of spending the evening at some place of amusement, was instantly killed by falling from the platform of one of the cars, near the Hackensack River. JOHNSON did not miss the deceased until the train arrived at West End, when he procured a lantern, and walking back, found the body lying upon the track, severed in two. It is stated that WOODRUFF was requested by one of the brakemen to enter the car, but insisted upon remaining outside on the platform. The body was removed to Newark, where an inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, by Coroner SANFORD, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—In consequence of complaints made that disreputable persons of both sexes were in the habit of congregating at the house No. 34 Market-street, Newark, kept by Mrs. SARAH SULLIVAN, the Police on Tuesday night made a descent upon the place and arrested the proprietress and a young woman boarder. Mrs. SULLIVAN gave bail to answer at the next term of Court, and a young man who was a frequenter at the place yesterday appeared at the Police-station and expressed a willingness to marry the young woman. Justice SOMMERS was accordingly called in and the two were made one.

SKATING IN JERSEY CITY.—The Morris Canal, south side of Jersey City, was covered yesterday with a smooth surface of ice as far as the Lafayette Bridge. Hundreds of citizens of both sexes and of all ages had a delightful time during the day, but toward night the ice became very unsafe in many places. In the afternoon a young gentleman and lady who were skating in company, broke through, but were speedily rescued. The skating on the flats in the vicinity of the Erie tunnel, was excellent and safe, and was very extensively patronized.

RECOVERY OF DIAMONDS.—Detective MCWILLIAMS, of the Jersey City Police, yesterday recovered the three valuable diamond rings which had been stolen from Mr. GEO. W. WHITE, hatter, by his colored servant, HILLIARD DRUMGOLD. The accused had presented them to two young colored girls, residing in huts at the rocks, and to whom he was paying his addresses.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR-SELLING.—MARTIN J. FARGO, proprietor of a drinking-saloon at No. 208 Grove-street, Jersey City, was yesterday arrested by Constable FARREL on two complaints preferred by EDWARD CAULFIELD, charged with violating a city ordinance by selling liquor without a license. The accused was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE and fined $15 on each complaint.

CENTENARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—At Morristown, on Sunday morning last, $1,800 were raised in the M. C. Church for centenary purposes, and in the afternoon, in the Sunday school, $1,700 more were raised. In the evening addresses were made by Hon. GEORGE T. COBB and other laymen, and $1,200 additional were raised, making a total of $4,700.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—A few weeks since a young man named WM. A. STEVENS, while engaged in painting a house at Newark, fell from a ladder and ruptured a blood vessel. Since that time he has been gradually sinking until Sunday night last, when he died.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—The Winter Term of the Essex County Courts will commence on Tuesday next, Judge DEPEW, the successor of Judge HAINES, presiding. It is probable that the only business transacted will be the swearing in of the juries.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR quiet and firm; receipts 4,300 bbls.; shipped 6,700; White Winter $13 25@$14 50; Spring Extra $10@$10 85. WHEAT 1c.@2c higher; receipts 17,000 bushels; shipped 16,700 bushels; No. 1 $2 10@$2 11; No. 2 $1 85@1 93. CORN dull; receipts 23,500 bushels; shipped 600 bushels; No. 1 75¾c.@76½c. OATS ½c.@1c. better; No. 2 39½@40½c. RYE 1c. better; 89c.@91c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 62c.@65c. MESS PORK—holders demand $18 50; buyers offer $18 25; sales 400 bbls. at $18 25@$18 50. LARD 11½c.@11¾. DRESSED HOGS dull and 25c. lower, closing $6 40. LIVE HOGS—Receipts 8,300 head; sales 3,800 at $5 80@$5 90. The tendency of the market is downward, and both packers and shippers are holding back for lower prices.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR dull at $7. WHEAT quiet, and no sales. CORN dull and unchanged: sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. OATS selling in small lots at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS $23@$27. MIDDLINGS $32@$35 ℔ ton. FREIGHTS by railroad on Flour—To Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR dull and quiet; sales of Spring extra at $9 50. WHEAT firm, higher and inactive; sales of No. 1 at $2 12; No. 2 at $1 93@$1 94, and No. 3 at $1 76@$1 78. CORN dull at 72c. OATS declining; sales of No. 1 at 50c. PROVISIONS dull; sales of Extra Prime Pork at $13. DRESSED HOGS firm at $6 25@$6 80. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 2,300. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

TOBACCO firmer; sales of 27 hhds. Light Lugs to Fine Leaf at 2¾c.@13c. MESS PORK—Sales at $20. HOGS—Sales at $6 25@$6 40; receipts to date, 135,000. Prime Red WHEAT—Sales at $2 75. CORN—Sales of new shelled at 66c.@68c.; ear, 55c.@60. OATS—Sales at 62c.@63c. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $9@$10; Extra, $11@$12, and Choice No. 1 at $14. LARD—Sales at 12c. WHISKY, in bond, 28c. COTTON—Sales of Low Middling at 29c.@30c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady; sales, 1,100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN in moderate demand; sales, 2,100 bushels in car load lots at $1. OATS quiet at 50c. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 05. RYE quiet at $1. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork quiet and nominal at $20 50; Dressed Hogs dull, within the range of $7 62½@$8 as to quality. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

COTTON dull; sales 5,000 bales; prices ½c. lower; Low Middling, 29c.@30c.; Middling, 31c.; receipts, 2,523 bales. SUGARS—Demand good, and prices higher; fair, 9½c.; prime to choice, 11c.@12c. MOLASSES in good demand; prime to choice, 62c.@67c. Sterling Exchange, 142. New-York sight, ½@¾. Gold, 130⅜. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FLOUR—No transactions; nominally lower; Superfine $9 25@$9 50; Extra $10@$11. MESS PORK steady at $19 50. LARD dull at 11¾c. COTTON dull at 30c. WHISKY heavy $2 25. HOGS firm at $6@$6 50 for live. Receipts since last report 8,437. Total Receipts this season, 247,728.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Business stagnant. COTTON quiet at 31c. for Middling. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 61c. RESIN weak at $3@$8. CRUDE TURPENTINE at $4 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. TAR dull at $1 80 ℔ bbl.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,800 bales. The demand is moderate and buying not general; Middling, 31c. Gold $1 31@$1 33⅛.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Cotton market dull; sales 260 bales of Middling at 30c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Cotton market dull; sales 275 bales Middling at 31½c.@32c.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

"The Fur that warms a monarch,
Warmed a bear."

"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the Furs of KNOX.

Shakespeare improved.

MUFFS, SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO OVERCOATS, &c.—A large and cheap assortment—for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 26—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool.*—H. R. Thompson, Mr. Mathews and lady, Mr. Hewson, Mr. H. C. Dickinson, D. Littlejohn, S. G. Young, Capt. Sweeny, lady, 6 children and nurse, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Toft, Mr. Hodgkin, Mr. Whitmore, Mrs. Crew, Mr. Bowker and lady, Miss Gilhooly, T. C. Richards, Mr. Gibson, J. L. White, B. Richardson, Mr. Charodean, Mr. Pix, Mr. Brochon, Mr. Adams, W. C. Grosse, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Krause, Capt. Munroe and 3 children, W. J. Best, Mrs. Borand.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mme. Hardy, Mme. Moliner, Mme. Touriscuri, Miss Kate Guerin, Mrs. J. S. Martin and daughter, Miss C. Porter, John W. Sanderson, J. Durand, G. Torcedo, V. Carterau, H. S. Brown, L. B. Colt, J. Beer, F. Heintz, E. Vasquez, C. E. Burns, J. Alexander, James M Santon, M. Ferran, J. Costa, F. Yturate, D. H. de Meza, Simon Camacho, E. Caneto, M. Seton, M. J. Chavan.

DEC. 26.—*In steamship Allemannia from Hamburg.*—A. Blum, Geo. Schmedersky, Wm. Reitmeyer, Franklin Gilbert, E. Zachisson, P. L. Strauss, Emanuel David, Edward and Julia Rosenwald, Carl Bager Vach, J. W. Gossler, Raimund Schramun, D. Walter, E. Fiedler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises...11 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 00 | Gov. Island.12 49 | Hell Gate.... 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Victor, Gates, Vera Cruz, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers F. Cadwallader, McKaig, South Amboy, W. Dalzell; Wamsutta, Fisk, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Hermann, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Naples and Genoa, C. Luhng; Constellation, Hoxie, Liverpool, C. Carow.

Barks Starr King, Anderson, Marseilles, J. Henry; Pareo, (Ital.,) Tancredi, Belfast, J. B. Philips & Sons; Kosmos, (Brem.,) Wreickes, Bremen.

Brigs Magna Charta, (Br.,) Smith, Walton, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Ada, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, Peniston & Co.; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Blenkhorn, Manzanilla, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Keokuk, Small, Cienfuegos, Simpson & Clapp; Northern Light, Moore, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Cock of the Walk, (Br.,) Pengally, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 12, Queenstown 13th, with mails, mdse. and 309 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 12, 25 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship City of Washington, bound up channel; 14th, 50 miles W. of Fastnet, passed ship Excelsior, bound E.; 15th, lat. 51 11, lon. 15 49, passed steamship Tarifa, bound E.; 17th, passed steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool for New-York; 19th, lat. 49 24, lon. 34 49, passed a steamer showing 3 blue lights, bound E.; 24th, lat. 41 15, lon. 65 58, passed Am. ship showing 2d pendant 0368, bound W.; 26th, 25 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Dec. 22, at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Dec. 22, bark Anna Walsh arrived at Havana; same day, 1:45 P. M., spoke schr. Mary Monroe, going in. 25th, 8½ P. M., signalized a bark, showing a white burgee with red letters in it, but could not ascertain her name. Left steamships Liberty, Stars and Stripes and Manhattan.

Steamship Vixen, Lewis, Minatitlan, Mex., Dec. 14, via Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Wright. Has had heavy northerly winds the entire passage. Put into Key West for a supply of coal.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg Dec. 8, and Southampton 12th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 306 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had a succession of heavy westerly gales during the voyage. Dec. 20, lat. 47 23, lon. 40 20, saw one of the Inman steamers, bound E. Took a pilot off Fire Island.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Dec. 22, 15 miles south of Carysfort, passed brig Montrose, showing signal, white ground with letter W.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Mulliner, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Steamship Flambeau, Mallory, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Ardisson, Leghorn 63 ds., with mdse. to W. J. Pate. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 1.

Brig Gypsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix Dec. 9, in ballast to Hanford & Moore. Dec. 12, lat. 24 35, lon. 67 29, was in co. with schr. Anne E. Holten, bound N. From Dec. 13 to 22, had a continuation of N. and N. W. gales. 24th, off Chincoteague, saw a ship ashore about 7 miles S. of the light, apparently but a short time on. Dec. 25, off Hatteras, saw a large clipper ship, bound N.; schr. E. Richardson, Thompson, sailed the 8th, seeking freight.

Brig Salina, (of Barbados,) Hout, Para 18 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Dec. 22, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from S. S. E., carried away jibboom.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, St. Kitts 19 ds., with salt to H. Trowbridge's Son.

Brig W. H. Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Grand Turk 14 ds., with salt, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Allandale, (of Economy, N. S.,) Marsh, Salt Cay 16 ds., with salt to G. F. Peniston & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Walker, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Eurus, Ackley, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Torrent, Gould, Calais, with lumber to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Rachel Coney, Coney, Bangor 18 ds., with lumber.

Schr. D. Williams, (of Rockland, Me.,) Hunt, Long Cay, Bahamas, Dec. 3, via Nassau 11th, with salt to John W. Ingram. Dec. 22, lat. 36 15, lon. 74 40, spoke ship Rangoon, from Java for New-York, 102 ds. out, and short of provisions—supplied her.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Cadiz 60 ds., with wines to master. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage: lost several sails, head-strap, and sustained other damage. Has been within 220 miles of New-York since the 9th inst.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Kelly, St. John, N. B., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. John Byers, (Br.,) Pye, Hillsboro 13 ds., with stone to G. F. Sherwood.

Schr. Ben. Jones, Wilmington 15 ds., with resin, &c., to —— Howell.

Schr. J. Keinzel, Lane, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Joseph B. Myers, Van Cleaf, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine.

Schr. A. W. Edwards, Hughes, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. L. & E. Babcock, Higbie, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. M. Price, Garrison, Wilmington, Del., with corn meal.

Schr. R. H. Shannon, Diltz, Wilmington, Del., with corn meal.

Schr. Marian Gage, Sheppard, Port Royal 8 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Waters, Newbern 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Wide World, Hildreth, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary Steadman, Green, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. M. E. Taber, Morris, Port Royal.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Banvard, Betts, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Wilmington, Del., corn.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. steamer Monticello, New-Orleans; bark Flora Southard, do.; brig Mary E. Ladd, Gonaives.

Also arr. bark Caroline Lemont, New-Orleans; schrs. Queen of the West, New-Orleans; Mary E. Somers, from Mobile.

Below—Bark Ellen Morrison, from Mauritius.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. steamers Adele and Falcon, from Baltimore; Saragossa, from New-York; schr. E. Waterman, from Baltimore. Cld. schrs. S. Frazier, for Nassau, N. P.; Lewis Mulford, for Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.—Arr. schrs. Daniel Holmes, from New-York; A. L. Kenny, from Chatham, Mass., light, put into Norfolk leaking.

The ship Rangoon, from the East Indies for New-York, with a valuable cargo, is ashore on Chincoteague Shoals. The wreckers have gone to her assistance, and she will be got off.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. steamship James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Phillip, Capt. Harzard, has gone to the assistance of the ship Rangoon, ashore at Chincoteague, with Coast Wrecking Company's schr. Johnson, Capt. Penny, in tow.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The Br. ship Nictaux, from London for Boston, in coming out of Gloucester this morning, got ashore. The steamer Charles Pearson, Capt. Nash, has been sent to her.

The Ellen Morrison has arrived from Mauritius with the cargo of the Fr. bark Cerard, from Banjowanjie, before reported as put in and condemned at Mauritius.

The brig C. C. Van Horn, from Cienfuegos for Boston, with sugar and molasses, sunk 24th inst. off Point Rip. Vessel and cargo a total loss; crew saved.

The Br. ship Nietous, from London for Boston, is ashore in Gloucester Harbor.

The bark Argean, from Boston for New-York, arrived at Edgartown Dec. 21, having lost two anchors near Long Shoal in a gale. She remained at Edgartown on the 24th waiting anchors.

At Highland Light, 11 o'clock A. M., a Br. bark appeared in the offing, showing a signal, which reads 35 29, third pendant.

Spoken, &c.

Antilla—brig, from Boston, bound S., Dec. 21, lat. 38 88, lon. 69 40.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, Dec. 9, brig James Crosby, Capt. Baldwin; Susan, (Br.)

At St. Kitts, Dec. 5, brig George Downs, dischg.

OUR SPECIALTY FOR DECEMBER.
FRIEZE OVERCOATS FOR SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
DEVLIN & CO.

ENTIRE STOCK
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
OVERCOATS
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51, 11, 65, 29, 74, 20, 6, 37, 5, 70, 22, 36, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 712, Dec. 26, 1866.
77, 11, 23, 5, 35, 38, 1, 24, 34, 31, 10, 56, 58, 65.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 611, Dec. 26, 1866.
54, 43, 50, 4, 66, 6, 39, 65, 34, 36, 58, 74, 38.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 612, Dec. 26, 1866.
40, 76, 31, 36, 23, 46, 47, 28, 49, 65, 16, 9, 15, 57.
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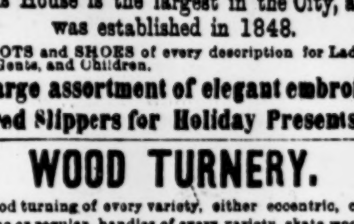
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.
Directions for Measuring the Foot.
First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.

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FINE DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES.
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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
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